

THE WEATHER

For Georgia—Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler, with light frost in northern portion.

You Will Not Bother About the Weather

If You Read The Evening Constitution.

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION.

VOL. I. NO. 57.

ATLANTA, GA., EVENING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1897.

TWO CENTS.

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.
OUR POPULAR SCHOOL CONTEST.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

Name of School.....

Name of Pupil.....

Pupil's Address.....

First Edition
3:00 P. M.CHAIRMAN CAMP FAVORS
THE MITCHELL VIADUCT

He Says the Plans and Propositions of President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern, Is the Best Solution of the West Side Railroad Crossing Problem Thus Far Suggested.

VIADUCT WILL COST ONLY ABOUT \$80,000

Mr. Camp Says the Viaduct Will Cost Far Less Than the Alabama Street Extension and That It Will Serve Almost the Same Purpose—He Wants the City to Accept the Southern's Offer to Give \$25,000 to Construct the Mitchell Viaduct.

Hon. M. P. Camp, chairman of the bridge committee of the city council, who for years has been the leading spirit in the movement to secure an outlet for the west side of the first ward, announces himself as being in favor of the Mitchell street viaduct. He thinks the proposition of the Southern and Central railroads to contribute \$35,000 to the construction of this viaduct should be accepted and that the work of construction should be begun as soon as possible.

This means an end to the Alabama street extension, and it also means two very important improvements for the first ward—the building of the Mitchell street viaduct and the widening of Magnolia street to Marietta, which, with the raising of the grade of the street, will make it a magnificent thoroughfare.

Mr. Camp has labored unceasingly for an adequate improvement in the connection between the west side of the first ward and the center of the city. This was the inducement that caused him to make the race for the council this year, he being determined that the demand of the people of the west side should be heard, and that something should be done to make that part of the city more accessible to the business center.

MR. CAMP TALKS.

In speaking of the matter this morning Mr. Camp said:

"I favored the Alabama street extension because it was the only tangible proposition before us. I have been in favor of anything which had in view the giving of the people of the west side better connection with the center of the city. The movement for improvement first crystallized in behalf of the Alabama street bridge and I accordingly did everything I could for it. Of course my prime motive was to secure better connection with the center of the city, and we have all along been ready to accept any proposition which could accomplish this result. We were not wedded to any particular plan striving for a result. From the first the Alabama street proposition was beset with obstacles. The railroads declared that the extension of the street would seriously injure their property and the plans prepared by the city engineer show that the grade for this extension would be unusually steep—so steep as to seriously impair the value of the bridge. It seemed that every day some new obstacle arose, but we were determined not to give up until something better was presented, and now that this has been done, we are ready to co-operate and give the people of the first ward the recognition which they have been so long entitled."

FAVORS THE VIADUCT.

"You favor the building of the Mitchell street viaduct, then?"

"Yes, I do, unhesitatingly. The railroads have offered to subscribe \$35,000 in cash to it, and I am informed that the structure when built will not cost more than \$70,000 or \$80,000. Thus, the work will be very much cheaper for the city than the Alabama street extension, and it will give the people of the first ward the relief they have so long sought in vain. Mitchell street is one of the longest and most important thoroughfares in the city, and the allroad crossing over it has been a veritable death-trap for years. This will prevent that; and by the raising of the grade to the level of the viaduct, it will make the street one of the most prominent and popular of the great thoroughfares of the city."

"This, then, you think will be adequate to the demand of the people of the first ward for relief?"

"When taken in connection with the magnolia street improvement, it will," replied Mr. Camp. "Magnolia street enters Marietta street at the Atlanta cotton factory. It crosses over the railroad tracks at a bridge at the cotton factory. The street forty feet wide until it reaches the factory and Marietta street—a distance of about a half block. This should be widened to the uniform width of the street. Marietta street ascends to the bridge on a 9 per cent grade, but a fill of six feet in the hollow will make this only a 4 per cent grade, and will not damage any property, it on the other hand improve all property in the vicinity of the fill."

"With Magnolia street opened one way to Marietta, and improved as it should be, and with Mitchell street viaduct, the topic of the first ward will be thoroughly

contented, and if they get the new Mitchell street depot, they will be happy."

ABOUT THAT NEW DEPOT.

"What about the new depot?"

"I am satisfied that it will be built. I think all the railroads should go into a union depot at this place, but I doubt if this will be done—much as I would like to see it."

"If any of them refuse, however, I do not think it will interfere in the slightest degree with the building of the Mitchell street station, for the joint occupancy of the Southern, the Central and the Atlanta and West Point lines. Whether or not the depot is built, however, the Mitchell street viaduct would be a magnificent improvement for all that side of the city, and the railroads can well afford their contribution of \$35,000 toward it, if it amply fulfills all the requirements of the new Mitchell street facilities and will save them the expense of three watchmen who are constantly on duty at the Mitchell street crossing. Thus, the investment on the part of the railroads, without regard to the depot, is a matter of economy to them."

"Will any action be taken by council at its next meeting?"

"Of course only preliminary steps can be taken at the next meeting of the council, but I propose then to introduce a resolution, asking the city engineer to prepare plans for the proposed viaduct. That will cost nothing, and it will be the first step toward the ascertainment of the cost of the construction of the proposed improvement. I apprehend that this resolution will go through council by a unanimous consent. I am satisfied that the resolution will be reported favorably by the bridge committee. As to what steps will be taken after that, depends upon future developments."

MURDER GASES GO OVER

COLONEL GLENN'S ILLNESS CAUSES POSTPONEMENT.

Tom Delk, McCullough and Flanagan Cases Are Contained on That Account—Perry's Case Has Not Been Set.

The trial of McCullough, Taylor Delk, Flanagan and Perry will not occur this month.

Colonel W. C. Glenn is quite ill and an affidavit to this effect was made out this morning and filed in the clerk's office. The affidavit stated that Colonel Glenn's illness was of a most serious nature and would unfit him for the trial of the cases.

Perry's case has not been set yet, but will probably come up at the next term of the superior court of DeKalb county, although this is not definitely fixed yet.

HARTRIDGE WOMAN HELD.

She Became Notorious Through the Running Away of Two Sixteen-Year-Old Girls.

Savannah, Ga., March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Recorder Hartridge this morning bound Lillian Clayton, a white woman, over to the city court under a \$500 bond to answer a charge of keeping a lowd house on Henry street.

It was at her house Misses Sue Thompson and Ned Miller, two sixteen-year-old runaway girls, were found yesterday by the police after being away from home since last Saturday.

The girls said they knew the character of the house when they went there and Lillian told them she was living with a man who promised to marry her.

SMALL BLAZE THIS MORNING.

The fire department was called out on Lockheed street this morning to box 25.

There was a small blaze, which was soon extinguished, and the house was damaged and burned nearly off.

The fire was raging when the company arrived, but they soon had it under their control and put it out without any serious damage.

The house was a frame one, and burned pretty fast for awhile.

With Magnolia street opened one way to Marietta, and improved as it should be, and with Mitchell street viaduct, the topic of the first ward will be thoroughly



MRS. CHARLES A. COLLIER,
The Wife of Atlanta's Mayor, Who Passed Away This Morning.

DEATH OF
MRS. COLLIER

She Passed Away This Morning at 11:45 O'clock Surrounded by Her Family.

DEATH CAME PEACEFULLY

She Leaves a Husband, Seven Children and Many Sorrowing Relatives To Mourn Her Death.

A GENTLE SPIRIT PASSES AWAY

A Sketch of Her Life—She Was the Daughter of William A. Rawson and a Niece of the Late Sidney Root. A Woman Identified with Public Institutions and Charities.

Mrs. Charles A. Collier died at 11:45 o'clock this morning at St. Joseph's infirmary, where she had been for a week past.

Shortly after midnight she began to grow gradually worse until the end finally came. She was surrounded by husband, children and other relatives.

Mrs. Collier was stricken with her last illness about three weeks ago. She was removed to the infirmary in order that proper treatment might be given. For several days past she had been in a precarious condition, and death was not unexpected.

When the end came she was surrounded by her husband, daughters and other near relatives, who have watched her by her bedside during her illness.

Mrs. Collier was a Miss Susie Rawson, the daughter and only child of William A. Rawson, who moved to Atlanta from Lumpkin county, Georgia. Her mother was a sister of the late Sidney Root. Her near relatives in Atlanta are: Mrs. T. P. Westmoreland, Mrs. W. R. Hammond, Mrs. H. S. Johnson, Mrs. J. D. Ray, Mr. William C. Rawson and Mr. H. A. Boynton.

She was married to Mr. C. A. Collier in 1871. By the marriage there were seven children who survive her: Julia, Rawson, Henrietta, John, Charles, Eleanor and Louise.

During her life time Mrs. Collier was connected with a great deal of benevolent work and her name was associated with many of the institutions which had for their object the upbuilding of the cause of Christianity and the material welfare of the city. It was with such enterprises as the exposition that she will be remembered for her efforts to promote all such public institutions with which she was connected, that she worked zealously and unceasingly.

She was a woman of the most charming personality, and her sincere devotion to her friends won for her a popularity that few women can attain. But it was at home, that home over which the deepest gloom shall be cast, that she shone with all the true luster which a gentle character and a noble womanhood bring upon earth to bless and gladden life with their sunshine.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL

Mayor Pro Tem. W. R. Dimmock has issued a call for a meeting of the council tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock for the purpose of taking some action on the death of Mrs. Charles A. Collier and to attend the funeral.

The city offices will all be closed on the day of the funeral and all city officials will attend the services in a body.

The arrangements for the funeral will be made this afternoon.

3 BROTHERS
WANT OFFICE

Ed Angier Will Get Without Much Opposition the Attorneyship of North Georgia.

ALTON WANTS ANTWERP

So Does Hugh, Who Lives in New York and Will Apply as a Resident of That State.

TO SUCCEED HARVEY JOHNSON

An Unusual Problem Confronts Major McKinley in the Shape of Two Applications for the Same Place from the Same Family—Buck Has Given His Indorsement to Ed, but Alton and Hugh Are Still Waiting for His Approval.

Washington, March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The Angier family, of Atlanta, promises to be a prominent factor in the history of this year's administration days.

Three of them, brothers, I am informed, have applied before the president for appointment, and their chances of success are quoted as being very fine.

Ed Angier, as I have already wired you, has practically landed him the district attorneyship for the northern district of Georgia. This is one of the best of the state's attorneyships.

Buck has given his personal and political indorsement, and he had no trouble in landing it. His appointment will go to the senate in a few days.

Now comes the news that Hugh Angier is applying for Harvey Johnson's place as consul at Antwerp. Hugh is widely known in Atlanta as a fact is an Atlanta man. Recently he has been in New York, where he has a position with the city government. I do not know in what capacity.

It is given out here that he has already filled his application for Johnson's place and has secured strong republican indorsement from Georgia and New York. His chances of getting the place are said to be not so very bad.

In addition to this, the news came from Georgia that Alton Angier was applying

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CUBANS TAKE STRONGHOLD

They Capture the Town of Holguin and Cast Gloom in Official Circles.

IS AN IMPORTANT POSITION

Consul General Lee Has Some Sharp Words Regarding Casanass's Case.

PROCEEDING A GREAT OUTRAGE

Casanass Was a Resident of Sagua. He Was Registered at Havana as an American Citizen in 1872—Redress Cannot Be Obtained.

New York, March 24.—A special to The Herald from Havana via Tampa says:

The insurgents have captured Holguin, in Santiago de Cuba. The town is a very important one, and the news of its loss has cast a great gloom over the official circles.

It is reported that the victorious insurgents' forces were those under the command of Calixto Garcia, who has been operating with great vigor in eastern Cuba.

CASANAS'S CASE.

Consul General Lee Has Some Very Severe Things to Say About It.

Havana, March 24.—F. J. Casanass, an American who was arrested on February 13th at Sagua, on what charge has never been divulged, was released today.

The case of Casanass formed part of the correspondence between Consul General Lee and the state department which was sent to the senate on March 1st. General Lee said in a dispatch in connection with this case:

"Proceedings a great outrage. Similar cases here and elsewhere on the island. Redress cannot be obtained here."

Casanass was a resident of Sagua. He was registered at Havana as an American citizen in 1872.

THE GIFT DENIED.

Mr. Rockefeller Refuses Ten Millions More to His Endowment of the Chicago University.

Chatanooga, Tenn., March 24.—A flat contradiction was given last night to the story that John D. Rockefeller, patron and founder of the Chicago university, had added \$10,000,000 to his former gifts conditioned on President Harper's remaining with the institution.

Professor Ira M. Price, holding the chair of New Testament Greek in the university, who is now in this city attending a conference looking to the union of the Baptist Young People's Union of America and the southern wing of that organization, stated to a Southern Associated Press representative that the entire story of Dr. Harper's resignation and the proffered bequest was a pure fiction out of the whole cloth.

EDITOR SENTENCED.

Louis F. Post Will Now Be Sent to Prison and Is Also Very Heavily Fined.

Cleveland, O., November 24.—Louis F. Post, editor of The Recorder, was yesterday sentenced to stand committed until the fine and costs are paid.

Post is editor of The Recorder and on the morning of March 11th an editorial appeared in that paper criticizing Judge Linscott for calling a case without the presence in court of one of the attorneys. Mr. Post was brought up for contempt and admitted having written the article.

He offered no apology and retained the best legal talent in town. The case attracted great attention. Leave to file a bill of exceptions, for the purpose of taking the matter to the circuit court, was granted.

MINERS MEET.

Mines of the Mesaba Range Will Not Be Represented in the Conference.

Cleveland, O., March 24.—After another meeting of representatives of all mines producing bessemer iron ore in the Lake Superior mining country today, it was announced that the leading interests on the Mesaba range—Rockefeller and the Minnesota Iron Company—were unable to reach an agreement and the mines of the Mesaba will have no part in a pool for 1897.

This means competition between the Mesaba and other ranges and lower prices for ore. A meeting of mine owners of the old ranges will be held tomorrow and it is the opinion that a pool of the old range mines will be formed.

NO NEW TRAGEDY.

The Boat Found by It Was the One Captain Berri, of the St. Nas-naire, End. Left.

Washington, March 24.—The New York papers contain the statement that the boat belonging to the wrecked steamer St. Nas-naire, which was picked up by the steamer Creole, is the same one from which Captain Berri and his three companions were rescued by the schooner Hilda.

Captain Berri says he left six bodies in the boat. That was the number of corpses that floated out of the boat when it was hoisted out of the water.

It was boat No. 2, and that was Captain Berri's boat, so that the Creole's end disappeared no new tragedy.

GRANT'S TOMB INJURED

VANDALS CHIP OFF PIECES APPARENTLY FOR CURIOS.

Work Evidently That of Expert Stone Mason as the Work Was Carefully Done—Wanton Destruction Not the Object.

New York, March 24.—The Herald says this morning: Some vandals, actuated doubtless by a mania for curios, desecrated what will be the last resting place of General Grant on Monday night or early yesterday morning by chipping away a considerable quantity of stone from the upper surface of one of the granite pillar blocks which support the head and foot of the great sarcophagus.

From all appearances it was the work of an expert stone cutter and there is every indication that the person who handled the chisel was frightened away before having completed the task he had set himself to do.

The desecration was discovered by Charles S. Cranfield, of the monument company, when he visited the tomb at half past 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

The pillar blocks are of deep reddish brown granite, the same as the sarcophagus itself. Each is four feet long, fourteen inches high and sixteen inches wide across the base. All the surfaces are polished to the highest degree possible, except the top and bottom. It was on one of these rough faces that the injury was done.

Two cuts, one about eight inches long, and the other about two inches shorter, and each about four inches wide, had been rapidly made, apparently by what stone mason's call a granite point. In places fragments had been broken out to a depth of at least an inch and a half. That mere wanton destruction was not the aim is shown by the fact that the vandals did not attack the polished surfaces, which were just as accessible and where the damage would have been irreparable.

ACCEPTS A NEW POSITION.

Mr. Lamar Will Hereafter Be President of the Boscombe College for Young Women.

Aniston, Ala., March 24.—Special to The Evening Constitution.

Mr. H. G. Lamar, business manager of the Southern Female University and Conservatory of Music and Art, has accepted the presidency of the Boscombe College for Young Ladies, a Baptist institution of learning at Nashville, and will enter upon his new duties in June.

The accepted offer includes lucrative propositions for the services of Mrs. Lamar, the two Misses Lamar and Misses E. C. and C. Jones. The two latter are sisters to Mrs. Lamar and have been principally to the university here.

All will go to Nashville as soon as the present school term is ended. Mr. Lamar's school here has been located in the famous Aniston inn and his lease had yet one and a half years to run, but he has arranged matters with the Aniston City Land Company whereby he relinquishes the building.

It is not known yet what disposition will be made of the inn, but it is very probable that a girl's boarding school on a scale even larger than that of the present one will be continued there.

RAINS DOING DAMAGE.

Reports from All Parts of Alabama Bring Information of the Harm Done.

Montgomery, Ala., March 24.—Special to The Evening Constitution.

Reports from all sections of the state bring information that the continuous rains during the month have seriously retarded all farm work and will likely interfere seriously with the making of a full crop.

As there appears to be no prospect of an early cessation of the rains and as it will likely take some weeks for the ground to dry out sufficiently to be worked, the situation is not encouraging for the farmers. There is said to be a fine prospect, however, of a large fruit yield in the state this year.

NOMINATES STEWART.

Pingree Now Controls the Detroit Mayoralty Convention of Republicans.

Detroit, Mich., March 24.—The republican convention nominated Captain E. A. Stewart for mayor on the first ballot. Governor Pingree made the nominating speech and it was through his personal efforts that Stewart received the nomination.

The opposition made a strong fight with President of the Council Richert as their candidate. Pingree, however, swung the delegates to line, and the vote was: Stewart, 57; Richert, 32.

WANAMAKER A CANDIDATE.

Pennsylvania Business Men Want Him To Try for the State Tresurshership.

Philadelphia, March 24.—The Philadelphia branch of the national republican league of business men has requested the former postmaster general, John Wanamaker, to become a candidate for state treasurer before the next republican state convention.

A committee from the league called on Mr. Wanamaker today and urged him to stand.

NO PART IN THE BLOCKADE

Turkey Is Not Active in It and Her Vessels Are Subject to the Same Restriction as Any Others.

London, March 24.—In the house of commons today G. N. Curzon, under foreign secretary, in reply to a question by Sir Charles Dilke, said that the government had not received any proposals from Greece looking to a compromise of the powers beyond what was contained in Greece's supplementary note, which had already been made known to the house.

It seems, however, that the Greek minister at Paris had made verbal communications to M. Hanotaux, the French minister of foreign affairs, but none such had been made to the government of Great Britain.

In reply to a question by Mr. John G. S. McNeil, anti-Parnellite, Mr. Curzon said that Turkey was not taking any part in the blockade of Cretan ports and that Turkish merchant vessels in entering the ports of Crete would be subject to the same restrictions as were imposed upon vessels of other nations.

PRINCE GEORGE COMMISSIONER

The King of Greece Would Like To Make His Son the Real Ruler of Crete.

London, March 24.—The Chronicle makes an announcement similar to the telegram published by The Morning Leader, but under reserve. Nevertheless it expressed some of the same ideas in its correspondence on the report with the facts of Greece will nominate his son, Prince George, as high commissioner. It is understood that the matter was discussed at the cabinet meeting today.

DEATH OF A LITTLE CHILD.

Little Grace Wilson, the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Wilson, died at their home yesterday morning at 2 o'clock. The funeral services were held at Park Street church this morning at 10 o'clock, and the interment was at Westview cemetery.

Captain Berri says he left six bodies in the boat. That was the number of corpses that floated out of the boat when it was hoisted out of the water.

It was boat No. 2, and that was Captain Berri's boat, so that the Creole's end dis-

appeared no new tragedy.

ARMENIANS BUTCHERED

They Are Cut Down by the Mussulmans and Then Their Houses Pillaged.

FRANCES'S RE-ENFORCEMENTS

The First of Her New Troops To Arrive Have Been Landed from the Ships at Suda.

TURKISH NEWSPAPER COMMENTS

They Say the Attitude of the Powers Is Conformable with the Rights and Political Interests of the Porte. Turkey's Solitude for the Peace of the World.

Constantinople, March 24.—In consequence of the troubles at Tokal, in the Sivas district, of Anatolia, Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, has sent to the porte the strongest remonstrance that has yet been addressed to the government in an official communication.

The official report of the affair said that fifteen Armenians and three Mussulmans were killed, but the embassies have received reliable information that fully 100 Armenians were massacred. The people were killed while in church. During and after the massacre the Armenian quarter of the city was given over to pillage.

The Turkish newspapers in their comments upon the blockade of Crete remark upon the pacific attitude of the powers toward Turkey. Their attitude, they say, is conformable with the rights and political interests of the porto and furnishes fresh proof in the striking success that has been gained by the sultan.

It also testifies to the friendship of the powers for the porto and their solicitude for the peace of the world.

FRENCH TROOPS LANDED.

Admiral Canevaro, Commanding the Combined Fleets, Issues a Proclamation.

Canea, March 24.—Three hundred French troops, the first of the re-enforcements ordered to Crete for service, landed at Suda today. Later they marched to this city. Three hundred other French troops will go to Sitalia, at the eastern end of the island.

Admiral Canevaro, the Italian officer,

who is by reason of seniority in command of the combined fleet of the powers, has issued a proclamation enjoining the insurgents and Greek troops not to attack the Turkish forts at Kissamea, Suda, Malaxa, Retimo, Candia and Hierapetra.

These forts being necessary for the maintenance of order at the ports where the foreign troops will be disembarked.

The proclamation closed with a warning that measures will be taken to ensure respect for it.

It is doubted that the insurgents will pay any heed to the proclamation.

TURKEY'S PROPOSITION.

It Is Said She Has Submitted to Greece Holding Actual Sway While Hers Is Nominal.

London, March 24.—The Morning Leader

gives prominence to a private telegram from Paris declaring that the powers have accepted the proposal by the sultan that King George, shall occupy and administer the government of Crete, Turkey reserving her imperial power in the island.

The proposal provides that King George shall nominate a high commission for the island.

Rumor to the above effect is not new.

Its repetition from Paris is accepted with much reserve, as The Morning Leader is not a first-class authority.

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appeared no new tragedy.

WATERS ARE STILL RISING

The Rivers in the Northwest Show Little Signs of Going Down.

FRANCES'S RE-ENFORCEMENTS

The Breaking of an Ice Gorge Causes Another Rise of the Cot-tonwood.

ICE IN SOME RIVERS GOES OUT

The Flood in the Worst Since the Terrible One in 1881—Cattle Being Driven Before the Flood—Residences Are Deserted—Dynamite Fails To Break Ice Gorge.

St. Paul, Minn., March 24.—The rivers of southern Minnesota and eastern South Dakota were on the rampage again today. The Cottonwood river rose fifteen feet yesterday and is still rising. This river empties into the Minnesota just below New Ulm, and the great volume caused the Minnesota to back water and force it up at that place. Some of the roads into that city are already inundated and the prospects are that traffic will be cut off from all directions but the west. Everything points to the highest water since 1881. At Mankato to all through Monday night and Tuesday every dray and express wagon in the city was engaged in the work of removing the household goods of the people whose houses have been surrounded by the rising waters of the Minnesota.

COOK GETS SIX MONTHS

He Must Go to Jall for Six Months for Cutting His Wife's Throat.

SCENES IN THE COURTROOM

Mrs. Cook Positively Refuses To Testify in Court Against Her Husband.

"I WON'T TELL YOU A THING"

Cook Said He Was Under the Influence of Morphine at the Time and Didn't Remember Anything About the Cutting—The Judge's Charge.

"I positively refuse to testify in this case. I won't tell a word about it."

That is what Mrs. H. P. Cook stated on the witness stand this morning when she was asked to testify against her husband, H. P. Cook, who assaulted her with a knife and slashed her throat.

"I am not going to say a word about it," said Mrs. Cook, with determination and much animated indignation. "I positively refuse to testify in this case. I won't tell a word about it."

"Do you mean to say, Mrs. Cook?" asked Solicitor Hill, "that you won't tell this jury who cut your throat? Do you refuse to tell whether your throat was cut?"

"I do, most positively," replied Mrs. Cook.

"Well, it's your funeral, not mine," said Solicitor Hill.

Mrs. Cook declined to answer further questions and after a few more were asked by Solicitor Hill, she was allowed to retire.

Mrs. Cook was next placed upon the witness stand. Like Mrs. Cook, Miss Lee had little to say about the case. She stated that she was living in the same house and heard Mrs. Cook scream. She said she saw her throat was cut and saw the blood as it streamed from the ghastly wound. This was all Miss Lee would say.

Cook was asked to make his statement. He spoke very low and rapidly and gave a rambling statement, failing to say anything that would throw any light upon the situation.

Mrs. Cook was then recalled to the stand.

"Did you cut your own throat, Mrs. Cook?" asked Solicitor Hill.

"I ain't going to tell you. Didn't you hear tell you that I wouldn't testify in this case?"

Mrs. Cook was very angry and she looked fiercely upon Solicitor Hill.

When Cook was recalled he said he was under the influence of morphine or something and didn't remember much about it.

Mr. Huff, whom the defense charged with being a rival for the hand of Mrs. Cook, testified that Mrs. Cook told him that her husband did the cutting.

From every witness it was evident that every possible effort was being made to have the prosecution stopped and Cook and his wife live together again.

Recorder Andy Calhoun was sent for. He testified that Mrs. Cook stated in the recorder's court that her husband cut her throat. He said Cook also said he did the cutting, but claimed he was drunk, as he could remember nothing. While the testimony was being delivered Mr. and Mrs. Cook exchanged glances and several affectionate and sympathetic smiles. Suddenly Mrs. Cook left her chair and went across the courtroom to her husband. The meeting was quite a happy one, apparently.

"Let that lady go back to her chair, Mr. Sheriff," said Judge Candler sternly.

A number of other witnesses, including Dr. L. P. Stephens, were examined, going to prove that Cook did the cutting, showing conclusively there was not any attempt at suicide, as suggested.

The jury found Cook guilty with a recommendation, and Judge Candler sentenced him to six months in jail.

"He's a confederate veteran," said Judge Candler. "He's just got one arm and it doesn't seem there was much malice about the case. He says he was drunk or under the influence of morphine and doesn't remember his deed. I will give him six months in jail."

Mrs. Cook sobbed convulsively when sentence was pronounced.

BONE TRIAL GOES OVER.

The Cases Against the Young Boys Will Be Taken Up Early in the Morning.

When the cases against the Bone boys and their accomplices were called this morning Colonel Robert J. Jordan announced to the court that he had just been employed to defend the boys and was not retained.

Judge Candler then set the cases for the first trials tomorrow morning at 8:30 o'clock. The Bone boys were then carried back to jail to await their trial.

SOME INTERESTING POSTURES.

Only a Small Percentage of World's Population Sit.

From The New York Review.

If the operation be natural, all human creatures must sit down, but there is an end of the theory, for they do not. Reviewing, in the broadest sense, the globe, it seems likely that the men and women who sit are less than 10 per cent. To begin with, the millions of China and India must be excluded; only the hundreds there turn the cushions to their destined use, so that more than one-half of mankind is excepted at a stroke. But that is not nearly all. Japan follows, with the lands and isles of the Far East. The general rule, that most part of Africa, the Indian territories, America, from the Arctic circle to Cape Horn. When we look closely, it appears that only Europeans, their descendants, and those whom they had instructed sit.

The custom is not universal, even in Europe. At the time of the war neither chair nor sofa, rarely a divan, could be found in a Bulgarian home. In the towns, the table was only a foot high, and the family squatted around it on the floor. The Bulgarians are not people to adopt a new fashion readily. Throughout the Balkan principalities, indeed, seats are an unnecessary article of furniture for the bulk

of the population; even a divan is rare in a farmhouse, and in Montenegro, it is said that there are none. Squatting "on the heels" is favored in India and China. In this position the weight of the body falls upon the toes, and to keep the balance comfortably the arms must lie over the knees, the hands dangling. A European trussed in this manner promptly feels a pain in his calves, but he can understand that that must make it a painful position. In fact, one could sit in it. There is a legend current in North Staffordshire referring to the embodiment of militia or volunteers—for authorities differ—early in the century. After divers eccentric maneuvers the officer cried: "Stand at ease." When his orders had been explained every man squatted upon his heels like an Indian coolie. There is, however, a mode of rest-habitué, a sort of sitting, which is utterly incomprehensible. Being fatigued, these people stand upon one leg and curl the foot of the other around the calf. The same extraordinary custom is seen in Africa. We ask in bewilderment why on earth they do not lie, or at least squat? It may be hazarded as a mere conjecture without any pretense of justification, that that of the people who dwelt in swamps, especially malarious. But the custom shows what unnatural usages men will devise before it occurs to them to sit down "like Christians."

The cross-legged attitude is general from Siam eastward through the Malay countries. In the jungles you will see a man crouch, the knees raised, the arms folded over them, and the chin resting on the arm. Some tribes, as the Dyaks, carry a mat dangling behind as part of their ordinary costume, to shield them from the damp soil. But seldom, indeed, will a man sit down long or sit upright, though there is plenty of room. The idea does not enter his mind. More rarely still, if it be possible, will you observe him squatting. Women always sit cross-legged, the legs resting on the outer part of one thigh; a mighty uncomfortable posture, as it seems to us!

It may be as follows: "If any savages practice it as a convenience simply—I have never seen or heard of them. But we are not savages, and the laws and usages of the natural man were everywhere much alike in that stage of development. If so, it follows that the inhabitants of Siam, Laos, and the like, are savages, or, at least, did not sit. Evidence cannot be expected. I have seen a careful and learned 'restoration' of an lacustrine house, which represents the inhabitants as sitting on a sort of wood; but I have searched in vain for the authority. The savant probably took it for granted, giving no thought to the matter."

Sir Samuel Baker was privileged to behold the final submersion of a chair by one of the tribes which he encountered in Isthmia.

It is to be observed that many negro races have stools, that is, the chiefs, but not in those parts. "I was much struck by the simple arrangement used by the old negroes in the south, when they sat in an arm chair," says Sir Samuel. "They knotted a cord as thin as a hair to form an endless loop, and the great number of knots caused the loop to lie over their shoulders and their knees, binding themselves up tight, and hatched it."

The Manx, the Leicestershire, and the like, got so far, they might have distinguished themselves beyond all others of their race since the world began by inventing a chair.

China, the Orient, and Japan, introduction of sitting down. Captain

Fleming cites a passage from the annals of the Leicestershire dynasty ("Travelled in China," 1848) which gives a new custom: people sat with their legs hanging down. Captain Fleming does not cite the year. The Leicestershire dynasty, in the twinkling of an eye, came to A. D., and that is about the date we should expect under all circumstances. In China, wherein to sit in a chair was an official class and the well-to-do have adopted this one, but for the populace it is a new custom: people sat with their legs hanging down. Captain Fleming does not cite the year. The Leicestershire dynasty, in the twinkling of an eye, came to A. D., and that is about the date we should expect under all circumstances. In China, wherein to sit in a chair was an official class and the well-to-do have adopted this one, but for the populace it is a new custom: people sat with their legs hanging down. Captain Fleming does not cite the year. The Leicestershire dynasty, in the twinkling of an eye, came to A. 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Leaving the city for a week or longer can have THE EVENING CONSTITUTION delivered to their address in the United States for 10 cents per week. Don't fail to do it. It will be as good as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

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Up!
Up!!
Up!!!

Further Every Day

The number of copies of The Evening Constitution sold and paid for exclusive of returns, damaged copies or exchanges, was

4560 Greater Each Day

On an average during the first three weeks in March than during the same time in February

Still Greater

The number of copies of The Evening Constitution sold and paid for, exclusive of returns, damaged copies or exchanges, was

er Washington will be dedicated in Philadelphia.

As the Pennsylvania division of the national guard cannot be present at both events, the Philadelphia Inquirer advises the guard to abandon its New York trip. In urging this course The Inquirer makes the following comparison between the two great military leaders:

"Even the most enthusiastic admirer of General Grant must admit that George Washington is still 'first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen,' and if there is to be a collision between the two events, the New York ceremonies and the Philadelphia ceremony, the unveiling of the Washington monument should come first."

"Moreover, the Washington monument, which will be unveiled in Fairmount park early this spring, is much more important, considered purely as a work of art, than the Grant monument. The Washington monument has cost well on to half a million dollars. A Pennsylvania organization, the State Society of the Cincinnati, for more than half a century has been saving the funds with which to erect this monument, and the fact that it has not gone about begging for money should not lessen appreciation of its gifts to the state."

Without subtracting from the merit of General Grant as a soldier, it must be conceded that he holds no such place in the affections of the people or in the sober judgment of history as General Washington.

THE LEGION OF HONOR.

Those who are advocates of perfect social equality may denounce evidences of aristocracy as much as they please, but they will find it hard to put their theories into actual practice.

The history of the French "Legion of Honor" is a case in point. The great revolution of 1789 was an outbreak of the people against aristocracy and against government of all kinds. In the anarchy through which the people wandered until they reached the goal of Bonapartism the way was strewn with wrecks of institutions of all kinds which bespeak distinctions between individuals and classes. Under Bonapart the old French aristocracy had no existence, but still there was that "something" in the human breast which craved for the insignia of distinction; for something which would set the individual apart from his fellow as one is especially honored.

It was in respect to this feeling and to gratify it, while linking its recipients to his own fortunes, that Bonapart instituted the "Legion of Honor" in a period in which war was the rule, every day names were added to the list which will live in history, but with the passing away of the warlike era, the Legion became the prey of the commercial classes, and thus it began to swell with nonentities.

At first organized, its number was limited to 1,000. Since that time it has been increased to the enormous figure of 10,000, and this, too, in a country which has been solidly given to republicanism, and in which since 1871 there has been a republican form of government. But a few weeks ago the French assembly still further extended the membership of the order from 10,000 to 12,000. Within a few days the extra 2,000 places were filled, and now the republic is stirred by anxious nobodies who are claiming the distinction of the red ribbon, and for whom fresh extensions will have to be made.

Human nature is the same in all ages and in all countries. There will be those who crave higher places, and even those who denounce such vanities are the first to fall victims to them if they come their way.

GEORGIA CRACKERISMS.

TWO FOOLISH PEOPLE.

All the foolish people
On his terrestrial ball,
They're two that I consider
The biggest chumps on all.

Just take the gal, for instance.
Then suddenly falls in love
An' runs off with sum fooler.
She don't know nuttin' uv.

An' the chap that beats his bosses,
An' blows his stuff about,
Jes' simply for the pleasure
Of some day skippin' out.

An' movin' on his washin'
To some unfamiliar spot
Wth not a chance for knowin'
Wheth'r he'll like it or not.

—Punkinville Melodies.

"Hello, Gaston: what are you doing now?"

"Taking vocal culture."
"Indeed! I didn't know you sang."

"I don't, but my wife does, and I am trying to strengthen my voice so I can make her hear when I want to ask her anything."

"Say, Baker has got the finest thing yet. He is special commissioner of some sort out west and the government pays his board and all expenses for two years."

"Rehaw, that's nothing. The government paid my board five years at Sinsk Sing."

"It is awfully hard to be funny every day," said the jokesmith.

"Really?" answered the police reporter.
"Then you must have the softest snap in America."

MAKING GOOD HEADWAY.

"What progress," wired the British minister to his admiral, "are you making toward the reduction of Crete?"

"First class," replied the officer, "we have learned to pronounce two of the leader's names."

THE BEST RAISER.

They're axin' how to raise a boy
An' got lots smarter than his pap;
The shortest plan that I knows of
Is a healthy two-foot leather strap.

GROSS NEGLIGENCE OF DUTY.

"Mr. Bulifit," said Justice Mullens, of the Fine Stump district, "I ordered you to arrest Bud Rogers and fetch him here so he could be dealt with for contempt of court."

In reference to the transfer matter—that question is now under consideration by a competent committee of the city council. It will make a thorough investigation and report the facts. The committee is a fair one, composed of some of the best members of the council. It will bring neither the city nor any individual. It, after investigation of the facts, the transfer system is deemed just and advisable, the ordinance will be so reported. It, on the other hand, it is found that the proposed change will seriously cripple the street car companies, we believe there are men on the committee who will vote accordingly.

In the meantime all the facts, pro and con, bearing upon the question should be ascertained, and the public should be fully informed concerning them.

AN INTERESTING PARALLEL.

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SPRING HOUSE-CLEANING
IN HIGH OFFICIAL CIRCLES

Some Department Clerks Are Doctors and Some Are Ministers—Business Interests of Others—The President of the National Baseball League Is in the Treasury and a Department Clerk Is Doorkeeper at a Theater—Others Are Money-Lenders and Some Have Large Interests in Real Estate.

(Copyright)

Washington, March 24.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

In the thirst for public office, which cannot be quenched under ordinary conditions by the heads of the government departments here, attention has been called to certain facts about the clerks in the departments which may result in a partial reorganization of the government service. There will be brought to the attention of the new cabinet officers and their assistants the fact that a great many of the men who are drawing pay from the government have lucrative employment elsewhere. Some of them have professions in which they are moderately successful. It will be argued that while there are so many men in actual need of employment of some kind, it is hardly fair for the government to be paying salaries to men who have other sources of income even greater than their positions under the government.

It is not a wholly logical position to take, but it is quite as defensible as the stand which the department people make against employing more than one member of a family. There is no absolute rule prohibiting the employment of husband and wife in the government service, but orders to that effect have been issued in some of the departments under other administrations; and there is a tacit understanding of ancient date that one member of a family in a government clerkship is enough. The civil service commission discourages the employment of man and wife, and the feeling on the subject is so general that when two people in the departments get married they have concealed their relations for years in some cases.

The objection to having two members of a family in the departments is not based on anything but the feeling that one government salary in a family is enough. It is no more or less sentiment than the proposition that a man or woman who has a comfortable income from some other occupation ought not to hold down a government job to the exclusion of some person who has no means of making a living.

Of course if a thousand clerks were removed today it would only make room for a like number of men and women who had passed the civil service examination, without regard to their political services or the influences behind them. But it is quite possible for the president to modify the order of his predecessor putting all the clerkships under civil service rules, so as to permit the reinstatement of the clerks who have been removed in the past four years. Most of these clerks were republicans and it would be something to get them back into place.

All Washington is familiar with the "sundowner." He is a man who is in government employ, who has a profession which he practices after his hours at the department are over. There are "sundown doctors" and even "sundown ministers." The law affecting the hours of labor of the clerks makes it possible for these people to have two occupations. The government has no right to exact more than a certain number of hours of them. They know that they will be released from their desks at 4 o'clock promptly, and that not even a great national calamity could keep them there against their will.

So the "sundown doctor" can fix his office hours at 4 to 5 in the morning and 4:30 to whatever hour he is pleased to name in the evening and be reasonably sure of keeping his engagements. Of course he labors under a great many disadvantages in meeting the competition of the regular practitioners. He cannot call on patients during the day and most of his business must be transacted in his office. But he is not under the necessity of making a living by his profession as the regular practitioner is, and he has a decided advantage. The regular physicians have made war on the "sundown doctors" for many years, and under the last administration, they persuaded the secretary of the interior to issue an order forbidding the clerks in his department to practice as physicians. That gave the clerks the option of abandoning their surreptitious practice or giving up their clerical positions. Most of them gave up the precarious practice for the substantial and certain clerical income.

Several clerks have been asked to resign from the treasury because they had grown independently wealthy in the department service protest among themselves. It is the competition of the surgeons of the army, navy and marine hospitals. The arrangement by which these gentlemen are permitted to work up a private practice is an excellent thing for the government; because it enables the government to obtain the services of men who could not afford to remain in the service if they were restricted to the official pay.

The government does not pay specialists well, and it obtains the services of many scientists only because they are permitted to do work outside the department service and so to eke out their incomes. But it is hard for the Washington physician, who has to rely on the private practice he can work up, to come constantly into competition with men who have comfortable government salaries as well as the prestige of their official positions. Besides, the services the official surgeons have to render army and navy officers in the performance of their official duties lessen largely the possible number of patients.

Some clerks act as clerks to senators and congressmen and they are not always paid for their extra labor. The clerks protest among themselves. It is the competition of the surgeons of the army, navy and marine hospitals. The arrangement by which these gentlemen are permitted to work up a private practice is an excellent thing for the government; because it enables the government to obtain the services of men who could not afford to remain in the service if they were restricted to the official pay.

THE BEST RAISER.

They're axin' how to raise a boy
An' got lots smarter than his pap;
The shortest plan that I knows of
Is a healthy two-foot leather strap.

MAKING GOOD HEADWAY.

"What progress," wired the British minister to his admiral, "are you making toward the reduction of Crete?"

"First class," replied the officer, "we have learned to pronounce two of the leader's names."

THE BEST RAISER.

"Mr. Bulifit," said Justice Mullens, of the Fine Stump district, "I ordered you to arrest Bud Rogers and fetch him here so he could be dealt with for contempt of court."

In reference to the transfer matter—that question is now under consideration by a competent committee of the city council. It will make a thorough investigation and report the facts. The committee is a fair one, composed of some of the best members of the council. It will bring neither the city nor any individual. It, after investigation of the facts, the transfer system is deemed just and advisable, the ordinance will be so reported. It, on the other hand, it is found that the proposed change will seriously cripple the street car companies, we believe there are men on the committee who will vote accordingly.

In the meantime all the facts, pro and con, bearing upon the question should be ascertained, and the public should be fully informed concerning them.

AN INTERESTING PARALLEL.

Shortly after the dedication of General Grant's tomb in New York on the 27th of last month a stately monument to Gen-

subordinates, Dr. Walter Wyman. Under this arrangement, he used his influence to get for Wyman the promotion to the head of the service and he went back into Wyman's place.

Wyman then assigned him to Chicago, with the understanding that he was to be permitted to remain there indefinitely in charge of the local marine hospital. Wyman seems to have forgotten the promise he made or to have broken it, for after a few years he ordered Hamilton to San Francisco. Hamilton appealed to the secretary of the treasury, setting forth the agreement he had with Wyman, but Secretary Carlisle upheld the Wyman order and Hamilton was forced to choose between resigning and giving up his lucrative practice and outside business in Chicago. A bitter feud has resulted and Hamilton has published a pamphlet giving his side of the case.

Not all of the sundowners are doctors. There are ministers, theatrical men, real estate agents, money lenders, builders, newspaper correspondents and boarding house keepers among them. Few of the ministers in the department follow their calling regularly, though some of them do evangelistic work. But there are many retired ministers in the departments as well as in congress; and occasionally they fill certain posts about the government.

It is not a wholly logical position to take, but it is quite as defensible as the stand which the department people make against employing more than one member of a family. There is no absolute rule prohibiting the employment of husband and wife in the government service, but orders to that effect have been issued in some of the departments under other administrations; and there is a tacit understanding of ancient date that one member of a family in a government clerkship is enough. The civil service commission discourages the employment of man and wife, and the feeling on the subject is so general that when two people in the departments get married they have concealed their relations for years in some cases.

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THIEVES IN WEST POINT

Tramps Infest the Town and Frequent Losses Are Reported To Have Occurred:

MR. MELTON'S HOUSE ENTERED

The House Is Entered by Means of a Window and a Large Sum Is Taken.

MANY OTHER ROBBERIES OCCUR

Two Suspicious Characters Are Given Warning That They Must Leave the Town Within Twenty-Four Hours or They Will Be Arrested.

West Point, March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

West Point has been suffering from an epidemic of tramps which have been not only a great nuisance but have also, it is believed, been the authors of many small robberies that have been committed here.

The people of this place have decided to act vigorously.

This action was due to a final robbery that occurred at the residence of Stanley Melton, in which a large sum of money was abstracted.

There have been also several other thefts that have not been small, but the loss Mr. Melton has sustained is the largest of any.

The robbers of the Melton residence entered by means of a front window.

Suspicion rested upon two strangers who have been in the city for several days in the guise of sign painters.

The people have given them warning to leave the city within twenty-four hours under pain of arrest.

MINISTER EXONERATED

REV. CHURCH REINSTATED BY THE NORTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.

His Severe Attack Upon the Blind Tigers Was Probably the Cause of the Charges Against Him.

Athens, Ga., March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Rev. Felix L. Church, of this city, has been reinstated in the North Georgia Methodist conference after a suspension of over fifteen months.

Mr. Church was at the time of his suspension serving several churches near Dalton, Ga.

Charges of immoral conduct of a repulsive nature were preferred against him and he was suspended from the ministry pending an investigation of those charges.

Under the rules of the Methodist church, he has been given a trial before two committees and both time has been exonerated.

At the session of the last committee it was discovered that the charges against Mr. Church were in all probability the result of his attack upon the liquor business, blind tigers and the like, and that the attempt was made to break down his standing in the ministry.

Mr. Church will be given an appointment in the conference as soon as a vacancy occurs.

MILES'S STATEMENT.

He Says Every Precaution Is Being Taken To Avoid Accidents at the Austell Building.

Contractor Miles, who is directing the work on the Austell building, says that every precaution is being taken to avoid accidents by the falling of timber, bricks and material from the building. He says that no accidents of a serious nature have occurred and that the workmen or the building have been very careful in handling material above the sidewalks.

In speaking of the accident at the building told in yesterday's Evening Constitution, he said it occurred by the accidental falling of a piece of brick from the street from the building. The contractor says the accident knocked a piece of brick off the building and it fell to the street below, striking a pedestrian on the head and injuring him. His wound was quickly dressed and he is now all right.

Mr. Miles says the big derricks at the building are worked inside the building and that they do not swing over the street. He says the accident mentioned was of slight consequence and that the injured man is satisfied.

WOMAN TO CARRY MAIL.

A Long Island Girl Gets a Contract by Underbidding the Man Who Holds It.

Port Washington, N. Y., March 24.—The contract to carry the mail from this place to Great Neck, a distance of twelve miles, has been awarded to Miss Effie Crooker from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1901.

She will have to make twelve round trips every week. Miss Crooker succeeds Edward Baxter, who has carried the mails for fifteen years. She underbids him about 10 cents a day.

MOTHER!

The sweetest and the most expressive word in the English language and the one about which the most tender and holy recollections cluster is that of Mother—she who watched over tender years; yet the life of every expectant Mother is beset with danger. Mother's Friend

so assists Nature in the change taking place that the Mother is enabled to look forward without dread or gloomy forebodings to the hour when she experiences the joy of Motherhood. Its use insures safety to the lives of both Mother and Child, and she is left stronger after than before confinement.

Sent by Mail, on receipt of price, \$1.00 per letter. Book to "Expectant Mothers" will be mailed free on request, to any lady, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonial.

The Bradford Register Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TERRELL GETS FIFTEEN YEARS

He Tried To Kill Miss Wilkinson on Ivy Street.

THEN FIRED AT OFFICER IVY

He Entered a Plea of Guilty on Two Charges This Morning and Judge Candler Gave Him a Heavy Sentence—Miss Wilkinson on the Stand.

LOST HER MONEY NOW A PAUPER

Mrs. Frank Ludd Tells of Her Distressing Misfortune.

LEFT A SATCHEL ON STREET

In the Satchel Was \$280, the Savings of Her Husband for Many Years. Her Husband Now an Invalid—The Money Is All Gone—The Woman Is in Deep Trouble.

NEW DEPOT TALKED OF

Mr. Smith and Mr. Spencer Have a Conference Over the Matter.

SOMETHING OF THE PLANS

The Traffic Associations Are Still Greatly Exercised Over the United States Supreme Court Decision—Excursion Rates Announced to Chattanooga and Other Points.

BUSY DAY IN COURT

Judge Candler Holds a Special Session of the Criminal Court.

SCENES IN THE COURTROOM

Many Witnesses, Jurors, Lawyers and Prisoners Listen to the Proceedings.

THE BONE BOYS WERE ON TRIAL

Julius Bone Says He Is Innocent and Attempted To Escape from the Justice Court Only on Account of His Bad Reputation—Incidents of the Trials Held Today.

The special session of the Fulton criminal superior court was called to order this morning at 9 o'clock by Judge Candler.

The courtroom was crowded with witnesses and jurors who had been summoned to appear. As early as 8 o'clock the witnesses began to appear and for an hour the halls and corridors of the courthouse were crowded with a busy, moving, talking mass of people of all ages, colors and descriptions.

Hoover Hollow, Brooklyn, Darktown, Pittsburg and other sections of the city were well represented. The laborer, with his noonday meal bucket swinging upon his arm, was there. The negro cart driver, with his clothes painted white from flour and meal sacks, was in evidence and the street car motorman, with his silver badge and registered number, was in the crowd. So was the policeman, with his uniform and club.

Just before court was called to order several officers of the sheriff's office marched a long line of prisoners into the courtroom and conducted their charges into the prisoners' room. The men were chained together securely and each man was handcuffed.

There was loud talking occasionally interrupted by laughter as a funny joke was told. The lawyers were busily engaged talking to their clients, and the prisoners were holding conversation with friends and relatives whom they had not been able to see since their arrest.

Solicitor General Charley Hill and Ballif

John Monkan were at the table selecting the papers and indictments and arranging for the several trials which had been set for the first day.

The Bone boys were cheerful and spent the few moments before court time telling jokes to their companions in crime.

"I ain't guilty," said Julius Bone. "I ain't any more guilty than anybody what is innocent."

"You ain't, is you?" asked a negro boy who was handcuffed to the same long chain that bound all the prisoners together. "What made you run away from Judge Foute's court then, if you ain't guilty."

"I run away from my reputation, that's why I run away. You see we boys have got a mighty bad reputation, anyhow, and when they gets us arrested its awfully hard to git a fair trial before the jury, that's why I run away when I did."

A few moments before 9 o'clock Judge Candler entered the courtroom and the murmur of voices ceased as the ballif rapped the court to order.

More than an hour was consumed in the setting of cases and drawing the jury. Judge Candler made several announcements and then the work of the day was begun.

Judge Candler will probably hold court from the bench that the special session was called in order to give the prisoners a speedy trial, as he did not care to see them remain in jail until the regular term of the court if he could try their cases earlier.

TRIAL FOR INSPECTOR VEAL

COUNCIL COMMITTEE WILL BEGIN AN INVESTIGATION MONDAY.

About Twenty-Five Witnesses Have Been Secured Who Will Testify as to Veal's Character and Acts in Office.

COMMENCEMENT SERMON.

Athens, Ga., March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

President John D. Hammond, of Wesleyan Female College, has extended an invitation to Dr. Mustace W. Speer, of this city, to preach the commencement sermon at that institution in June.

Dr. Speer is one of the ablest and most eloquent divines in Georgia. He is the father of Judge Emory Speer, of Macon. Dr. Speer has not yet said whether or not he could accept the invitation.

INTERESTING MEETING.

Athens, Ga., March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Rev. W. W. Walden is now conducting a series of interesting religious meetings at the Presbyterian church.

WEEK OF THE NEW CODE.

Work on the city code is actively progressing, but it is not likely that it will go to press within three months. If then, in the event of having the legislature revise and eliminate some of the old work, it will take a longer time to do the work.

WANTS STATE'S PROPERTY.

Chief Joyner Is Now After a Lot in Front of New No. 8 Engine House.

Chief Joyner, of the fire department, is seeking to secure from the state the right to appropriate the corner of Spring and Church street, opposite No. 8 engine house.

The engine house is built facing the side of the street and in making a burled turn, it is very dangerous to the firemen. Mr. Joyner only wishes to round the corner so as to make a smooth turn.

It is probable that the state will give the city the property.

THE VOTE TO DATE FOR MOST POPULAR SCHOOL

3,005 VOTES CAST YESTERDAY--TOTAL 86,910

Calhoun Street Goes Into First Place, Walker Street Gets Second and Crew Goes to Third, With Only 499 Votes Between Them All.

The apparently tireless workers for the Crew Street School took a day off yesterday, and this fact, coupled with the heavy ploughing on Calhoun Street and Walker Street, led to an all-round change in the positions of the leaders. Calhoun swept into first place and Walker into second, Crew dropping to third. But the most remarkable feature of the shake-up is that it has brought all three of the leaders even closer together than they ever were before. Yesterday less than a thousand votes separated them—today it is less than five hundred. The total vote received yesterday was 3,005, which makes a grand total to date of 86,910.

The vote at midnight last night stood:

THE VOTE TO DATE.

Calhoun Street.....	20,092	Williams Street.....	9,151
Walker Street.....	19,780	West End.....	7,03
Crew Street.....	19,593	Formwalt Street.....	561
Fair Street.....	7,209	Davis Street.....	429
Marietta Street.....	5,891	Girls' High.....	351
Boys' Night.....	3,497	Ira Street.....	342
Boys' High.....	3,403	Houston Street.....	341
Boulevard.....	2,116	Ivy Street.....	339

FOR THE PRIZE BICYCLES.

In spite of the tremendous and constantly increasing interest shown by the public in the contest for Atlanta's Most Popular Public School attention is being attracted more and more every day to the contest for Atlanta's Most Popular Scholars. The voting yesterday resulted in no change except a slight advance in favor of Maud Collins, who is now pressing Ora Hilburn hard for second honors on the girls' side. The vote stands:

BOYS.

Walter Echols.....	16,274	May Asbury.....	9,151
Edmond Riordan.....	12,592	Ora Hilburn.....	7,479
Walter B. Reeves.....	2,816	Maud Collins.....	7,271
Philip P. Betea.....	1,656	Clara Freeman.....	4,066
Arnold Kessell.....	478	Carrie Baylor.....	2,697
J. Howard Davis.....	449	Ethel Sampier.....	875
Alvin Belleisle.....	393	Gertrude Alexander.....	770
Claude Baker.....	377	Pearl Blasingame.....	751
Charlie Thomas.....	353	Daisy Harris.....	609
Ben Belagur.....	307	Derrelle Horsey.....	461
Berry Johnson.....	304	Ruby Fulton.....	397
Judge Conley.....	304	Myrtle Wood.....	310
Frank Eskridge.....	228	Cora Reynolds.....	241
Perry Schermerhorn.....	226	Mattie Dickerson.....	228
Paul Williamson.....	211	Sadie Miller.....	205
Geo. T. Lewis, Jr.....	197	Norma Pritchard.....	178
Edward Scott.....	190	Selma Agricola.....	151
DeWitt Tildon.....	178	Emma Taper.....	140
Will R. Brown.....	159	Mamie Kessel.....	138
Sidney Evans.....	127	Ione Hanson.....	133
William Pope.....	96	Lillian Nichols.....	117
William B. Atkinson.....	94	Carrie Boyce.....	103
Inman Raughton.....	74	Susie S. Bone.....	101
Hugo Winkler.....	73	Amelia Davis.....	67
John House.....	69	Gertrude Quinn.....	65

GIRLS.

His Faith Believer Father

SPORTS

CREEDON'S VICTORY

while the referee counted off the ten seconds, after which Creedon was declared the winner and Strong was half dragged and half carried to his corner by his seconds. Time of round, 2 minutes and 18 seconds.

There was an unnecessary delay before the preliminaries were announced and the crowd hissed and hooted until the first pair jumped over the ropes at 9:30 o'clock. They were Charley Peaker, of Newark, and Tom Carter, of California, two 125-pounders. They were announced to box ten rounds, but Carter punched his man well and had him practically knocked out in the sixth

The Australian Beats the Negro Charley Strong in Four Rounds.

ARENA ATHLETIC CLUB OPENS

Some Fast Bouts and Lively Betting Among the Large Crowd of Spectators.

ONE BOUT STOPPED BY POLICE

Other Events Were the Hot Fight Between Tom Carter and Charley Parker, in Which the Former Won, and the Fight in Which Joe Murphy Proved Too Much for Jack Hannigan.

New York, March 24.—Dan Creedon, of Australia, knocked out Charley Strong, of Newark, in four rounds at the New Arena Athletic Club last night. The fight was a one-sided affair from the very start, and the large crowd was more than surprised at the quick result. Creedon showed in great form and was faster, stronger and hit harder than in any of his previous engagements in this vicinity. He had Strong going in the third round. Strong was outclassed and failed to land an effective blow on the Australian during the fight, while Creedon's left split the Newark man's lips and had the blood pouring from his nostrils after the second round. Considerable money changed hands on the result, and Creedon's friends stated that he would challenge Peter Maher.

The club was packed to the doors with one of the most representative crowds of sports seen at a fight in many months when the stars of the night were summoned to prepare for their contest. While awaiting their appearance in the ring considerable betting was indulged in on the result. It was even money and take your pick, but Strong had more followers on account of his well-known punching qualities and ability to take severe punishment.

After a delay of some minutes cheers announced the coming of the pugilists. Creedon was the first to show, enveloped in a huge bath robe, indicative of all the colors of a rainbow, and followed by Tom Tracy, Jim Ryan and Benny Murphy. Strong followed closely behind the Australian, his black pace showing resplendent beneath the glare of the electric lights, while his retinue, consisting of Joe Connolly, Ed Schroeder and Dave Leahy, was close up, with pails and sponges.

The pugilists were given an ovation by the spectators as they took their corners and stripped for the fray. After the gloves were adjusted Referee Walter Debaun called both men to the center and instructed them as to rules. To the great surprise of the crowd Creedon appeared to be the heavier man.

After the boxers returned to their corners the announcement was made that the bout was for twenty rounds, and time was called for the first round at exactly 10:40.

Round 1.—There was a bit of fumbling, when Strong landed a good left on the ribs, but was countered hard by Creedon with his left, and repeated twice again on the jaw and wind. Strong made two wild lunges with his left, but was more successful with his right, which landed hard on the wind. Creedon dashed in with a straight left on the mouth that sent Strong down. This was followed by two good body punches, while Strong fanned the air with both hands. Creedon was punching the Newark's man's body at the end of the round with great effect.

Round 2.—Strong was first to lead with a left, but Creedon planted a smash that almost doubled Strong up. Strong pushed in two lefts on the fact, Dan retaliating with right and left on face and neck. Both countered hard on the wind and Strong got home again on the jaw with his left. Creedon hooked two beauties with his left on Strong's jaw and found the wind very hard.

Round 3.—Both were blowing from their exertions in the previous round, but got to work with a will at the call. Creedon being the first to land a hard left drive on the mouth that brought the blood from Strong's mouth and then sent a smart one on the face. Strong played a tattoo on Dan's wind that made the latter puff, but he forced the pace and drove the colored man to the where he rained blows on his face, his blood in a stream from the nose.

He was fighting back at the end of the round.

Round 4.—Strong jumped with a left on the nose and then swung a right on the Creedon then sent a great left on the jaw that sent him staggering to the ropes. Creedon followed Strong and him around the ring, landing seven lefts on the face that made the blood fly in all directions, and then landed a great right that almost knocked Strong's head off. The colored man was game, however, and made a feeble attempt to retaliate, only to be punched harder than before and sent reeling to the other side of the ring, where Dan drove a terrific left in the pit of the stomach that caused Strong to sink to the floor. As he was falling Creedon helped him down with a right in the jaw. Strong lay writhing on the floor



EARL KISER ONE OF THE FASTEST

JACK PRINCE IS IN TOWN

Manager of the Southern Bicycle Circuit Tells of His Plans for the Coming Races.

FAST RIDERS ARE COMING HERE

Prince Says He Has Booked Some Record Breakers for His Big Cilisun Circuit.

EARLE KISER ONE OF THE FASTEST

Prince Gives a List of the Men Who Will Ride the Circuit—He Is Making a Final Tour Before Starting the Races—Atlanta Track Is Ready.

Jack Prince, manager of the southern circuit of bicycle coliseums, arrived in the city this morning to arrange matters for the coming races to be held in Atlanta. He will only be here until tomorrow morning, when he leaves for Montgomery, where he will arrange for the meet there.

Prince is very much enthused over his work and promises to make the circuit a success.

The schedule has all been arranged, and the races will begin with a whiz in Memphis on the 28th day of April. There will be two days of racing at each town, and one of rest.

The schedule for the first circuit is as follows: April 2d and 3d at Memphis; April 5th and 6th at Nashville; April 8th and 9th at Chattanooga; April 12th and 13th at Atlanta; April 15th and 16th at Montgomery. At the conclusion of this circuit they will start at Memphis and go through the same schedule.

There are \$40,000 in prizes that will be given to the winners of the races at these meets.

A special prize of \$1,000 has been offered for the winner of the championship of the circuit, \$50 to the first man, \$30 to the second and \$15 to the third. This will keep them all at their best, and the people will see the fastest riding in the world.

CRACK RIDERS ARE COMING.

Among the fast men who will take part in these races will be found the following crack men:

John Lawson, of Chicago, the terrible Swede; Henry Bradis, of Chicago, the five-mile champion of America; L. C. Morton, Sheridan ... Left Field ... Hart Ramp ... Third Base ... J. Smith Rock ... Right Field ... Shaw Rock ... Shortstop ... Eddie Anderson ... Second Base ... Jones Kalkoff ... First Base ... James Stewart ... Pitcher ... Smith

The game will be called at 3 o'clock and the fans will once more have an opportunity of yelling the neighborhood into hysterics.

The fans of the city have been very uneasy as to the outcome of baseball this season in the city, but now they may lay aside all fear and come out and yell to their hearts' content.

The line-up of the two teams is as follows:

Atlanta ... Position ... Techs. Gibson ... Catcher ... Miller Griner ... Center Field ... McClellan Sheridan ... Left Field ... Hart Ramp ... Third Base ... J. Smith Rock ... Right Field ... Shaw Rock ... Shortstop ... Eddie Anderson ... Second Base ... Jones Kalkoff ... First Base ... James Stewart ... Pitcher ... Smith

The game will be very interesting from start to finish.

The Atlantans will try to show the merits of their team, while the Techs boys will be up to the same trick. This will get them to work, and a good game of ball may be expected this afternoon.

The management of the Atlanta team has done everything in its power to make the season as successful as possible, and the success of the season now rests in the hands of the public.

A large crowd will be out to see the boys line up for the first time, and some old-time rooting will be heard as the umpire calls "play ball."



JOHN S. PRINCE, Manager of the Southern Bicycle Circuit, Who Is Here Today.

THE FANS CAN YELL ONCE MORE

Baseball Season Opens This Afternoon at Brisbne Park.

A GOOD GAME IS EXPECTED

The Atlantans and Techs Are Ready for the Initial Game and a Large Crowd Will Go Out To See Them Play.

The opening game of the baseball season will be played at Brisbne park this afternoon between the Atlanta team and the Tech team.

The game promises to be a very interesting one. The Techs have been practicing for the game and will do all in their power to set a hot pace for the professionals.

The average of the two teams is almost the same, the Atlanta team averaging 165 and the Tech team tipping the scales at 160.

The game will be called at 3 o'clock and the fans will once more have an opportunity of yelling the neighborhood into hysterics.

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ACTION WAS POSTPONED.

The Council Committee Postpones Action on the Transfer Ordinance.

The meeting of the council committee on electric and other railroads, which was to have been held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the ordinance forcing the street car companies to grant transfers, was postponed on account of the illness of the wife of the mayor.

The ordinance was introduced in the council at the request of Mayor Collier, and it was thought best not to take the matter up until he will be able to act with the committee.

HIS BLUFF CALLED.

Little Prospects Now of a Fight Between the So-Called Young Corbett and Tommy Ryan.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 24.—George Green, (Young Corbett), of San Francisco, has had his bluff called by Tommy Ryan and the expected meeting between the two men is now farther away than ever.

In the discussion over the weight question Green wires Empire Athletic Club that he would meet Ryan at 145 pounds weigh in at the ring side, the winner to take all the purse. This was agreed to by Ryan and it was thought the match was made. Monday night, however, Green wired that he would not meet Ryan unless he was guaranteed \$2,000, win or lose.

This of course, the club refused to do, and the match is off.

STRONG AT 70 FEELS 40.

If It Only Were Not for That Case of Gon-Gon-Horse for His Honor.

New York, March 24.—Monday was Mayor Strong's seventh birthday, and when he reached his office at 10 o'clock this morning he found his desk covered with bows. Most of them were red roses, and they came from the heads of departments and members of the mayor's personal staff.

The race, however, was won by the favorite, Winkfield's Pride, owned by Mr. J. C. Sullivan and ridden by Mr. Cannon.

Directors of the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company, W. A. Hemphill, Z. D. Harrison, J. J. Woodside, F. Morgan, C. Kirkpatrick, A. L. Holman, Charles B. Balfour, and W. C. Clark, this week are issuing interest-bearing certificates for the accommodation of large and small depositors and in order to encourage the people to give their money, will pay interest on all deposits remaining in the bank for a stated period.

MON. WED. SAT.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

A Large Crowd Gathers to See the First Sporting Event of the English Season.

London, March 24.—The Lincolnshire handicap, the first important turf event of the season, attracted a large crowd to the Lincoln spring meeting yesterday. The race was of special interest to Americans, as Mr. Pierre Lorillard's four-year-old bay colt, Dikka, entered by Mr. Lorillard's racing partner, Lord William Beresford, was thought to have a good chance of winning and the horse was well backed by Americans.

The race, however, was won by the favorite, Winkfield's Pride, owned by Mr. J. C. Sullivan and ridden by Mr. Cannon.

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MON. WED. SAT.

J. B. MARBURY, Local Forecast Official.

HIS BODY NOT FOUND

Over a Hundred Men Search for the Remains of General Fullerton.

WAS LOST BY AN ACCIDENT

He Disputed with Another Man for His Birth and Took the One in the Fatal Car.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE WRECK

General Fullerton's Active Career and His Service in the Army—He Was en Route to Washington on the Ill Fated Train.

St. Louis, March 24.—The Globe-Democrat says as follows:

General Fullerton was aboard the ill-fated train, en route to his home in Washington. His clothing, containing his watch, was taken from the wreck. He occupied berth No. 6 in the Ukraine, and was going toward the dressing room when the collision occurred. There had been a dispute between him and a man from McPherson, Kan., as to the berth they should occupy, and to settle it General Fullerton, who claimed berth No. 6 in the sleeper following, which was but little injured, took the berth in the ill-fated couch. The sleeper was completely demolished with its trucks off the water. General Fullerton, conductor, Fullerton, slept a restless night. He is said to have had a large sum of money with him. One of the injured passengers carried to Cumberland was wearing General Fullerton's shoes, having lost his own in the wreck. It is feared that General Fullerton's body was washed down the river.

The party of Kansas gentlemen, including J. M. Simpson, chairman of the republican state central committee, were en route to Washington on the ill-fated train.

It is supposed that General Fullerton was rendered unconscious and was drowned, and that his body fell through a window and was washed away. His identity was established by papers found in his cloth ing, which was found in the sleeper.

The train was composed of one baggage car, one mail car and two passenger cars, the sleeper, Ukraine, and the sleeper Ukraine following went through the sleeper going into the Youghalgheny river. It turned over three or four times in the descent and was badly demolished. The passenger coach turned over once, and was considerably damaged. The other cars were derailed and trucks torn loose.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Joseph Scott Fullerton was born in Chillicothe, O., in 1834. He was educated in the schools of his neighborhood, afterwards in the public schools of Chillicothe and Cleveland. When he was twenty-two years old he entered the law office of Holmes, Barnabas & Barnabas, in Toledo, where his mother's relatives lived, and when General Amos Barnabas, who was a resident of the state of New York previous to his removal to Toledo, went to Buffalo in 1855 to settle some difficulty which had arisen in the Erie canal commission, of which he was a member, General Fullerton went with him.

After this master had been settled General Fullerton came to St. Louis in 1859 as a clerk for the law firm of Glover & Shepley. Just before the beginning of the war President Buchanan appointed a commission to investigate certain accounts concerning the Civil War. This commission was composed of Judge Advocate Holt, General McKinstry and Lovell P. Huntington; Glover & Shepley were the attorneys for the government and General Fullerton was appointed secretary of the commission. The dismissal of the commission after the war was finalized was followed by the appointment of General Gordon Granger, as second lieutenant in the Missouri infantry, where he served under General Gordon Granger, being appointed staff officer soon after he entered the service.

HIS WAR RECORD.

General Fullerton was prominent in the battle of Chickamauga, and in the fight on Missionary ridge he was mentioned by his commanding officer for bravery on the field. This was followed by service in Sherman's march to the sea. Fullerton was mustered out in 1865, when, for a short time, he was connected with the Freedmen's bureau in New Orleans. He returned to St. Louis soon after and was appointed attorney under President Johnson. A few years later he retired from active life in the political field, but his interest in local affairs continued. He had an office with Truman A. Post, and while his interests in later years compelled his presence in Washington, he always kept in touch with his political and business friends in St. Louis. He was a large holder of real estate here and did much to improve the residence portion of the city. The tract of land now known as Fullerton place was once owned by General Fullerton and was named his honor. He still owns, or owned before his death, several farms in the country.

Mention flats and several other department houses in the city. He was an ardent admirer of St. Louis and believed the city had a great future. He recently bought the southeast corner of Pine and Seventh streets and contracted for the erection of a handsome office building on the ground. The structure is now in course of erection.

In 1873 General Fullerton married Morgan, daughter of Hart Morgan, the famous horseman and owner of the original Morgan racing stock, and niece of the famous General Morgan, governor of Georgia. She died in 1878, and he then married to them, the son, Morgan Fullerton, dying a few years ago and about the same time as the mother. The other child, the daughter, died ten years ago. General Fullerton has been taken care of since her mother's death by General Fullerton's sister, Miss Madge Fullerton, who lives at Irvington-on-Hudson, New York.

PROMINENT IN LOYAL LEGION.



Interesting Report of Board of Missions.

Yesterday morning at the First Methodist church the board of city missions held its regular monthly meeting.

This board represents the Methodist women of Atlanta, who do the mission and parsonage work in the city, and this includes almost every kind of missionary work. It is composed of twelve women, representing the eleven Methodist churches of the city. The board has been organized about three years and has come through the usual fortunate and unfortunate experiences of a new organization until now it is firmly established and is doing most efficient work. Mrs. C. E. Moore, who is now working at city missions under the direction of Mrs. Clark, was the first president, and a very faithful one. Mrs. John A. Miller was the next president, and served two successive terms during the most trying period of the board's existence. The success of the work is an ample testimony of her efficiency and zeal. The present officers are: President, Mrs. James, of the First Street church; Vice-President, Mrs. R. P. Mann, of the First Methodist church; secretary, Mrs. D. G. Wylie, also of the First church. Mrs. T. R. Kendall holds the important position of corresponding secretary, and is said by the members to be the very soul of the work, as all who know her will readily understand.

The meeting yesterday was well attended and very interesting. Mrs. James presided.

After the usual business, as hearing reports from the societies of different churches, from committees, and collecting the dues, etc., the president introduced Miss Emily Allen to the assemblage. The presence of Miss Allen was of importance and interest as she is the president of the Foreign and Home Mission Society of the North Georgia Conference. She is from Forsyth, Ga., and appears to be that and an earnest thoughtful woman, and the address she delivered confirmed this impression. Her fluent speech and ready thought betrayed the mind and heart thoroughly saturated with the spirit of Christian charity and Christian usefulness.

Among other things Miss Allen said she was endeavoring to have room made in the Woolf record books for a statement of the work of this society, a great deal of money having been given by the members and turned over to mission work and no one knows whence it comes. This statement should be incorporated in the records as a matter of common justice.

After speaking of local business matters Miss Allen drifted into general remarks about the work and grew very much enthused as she spoke of its helpfulness and the Christian spirit animating it. She said:

"Do not urge you to try to excel in this work, but let me assure you that it will be first in it. We are working for the Lord; He leads us, and we should strive only to accomplish as much work as we can, because that is what He did."

Miss Allen then went on to say she was sure God was pleased when He looked down upon Edison in his laboratory taking the crude forces of nature and turning them into the channels of science to benefit the whole world.

He subdues the brilliancy of the greatest gifts of God; to turn the wonderful electric light into a comfort and blessing to mankind. The speaker then referred to the wonderful spiritual light God has sent into the world, and spoke of the necessity of its being made to shine into the dark, desolate places of earth to warm and comfort the wretched.

Another, Miss Allen's address was very beautiful, and the audience gave it a unanimous verdict.

Mrs. James, in behalf of the board, expressed thanks for it.

Miss Tucker, the city missionary, made a report which was a revelation of great success in the rescue work. She has just returned from Macon, where she has been laboring to establish on a practical basis the missionary work among the women.

Mrs. T. R. Kendall then made a talk on the mission work, but it was also very impressive in its earnestness. She advocates the doing of a great deal of missionary work among the foreigners who come to America, and her ideas on the subject are extremely sensible. She says that America is the missionary training school for the whole world, owing to the peculiar conditions of her citizenship. The population of this country is made up of twenty-five different nationalities from the whole world. The idea is that we can reach every nation through its representatives in our own country. The Methodist church has been sending missionaries to China for fifty years past, and now there are thousands of Chinese in this country who might be preached to even more than they are.

The tides of immigration are bringing souls from heathen shores to our very doors, and it is our duty to own them and to minister to the welfare of our country, that they be Christianized. Mrs. Kendall also mentioned the fact that America's church people gave to the church 45 cents per capita as compared to 8 cents per capita given by churches of other countries. Naturally this is another indication of America's pre-eminent mission in this work.

Mrs. Kendall's talk was a very practical and inspiring one. After a few minor business details were attended to, the board adjourned.

Household Hints.

Even at this time of year it is sometimes necessary to shut up a house for a week, and during this time nothing is more apt to suffer from the want of fire than the books. They may be saved from mold by the simple and pleasant precaution of dropping oil of lavender here and there on the bookshelves. If there has been much wet weather, it is well to bear this in mind, even when the family are at home.

If the juice of a lemon or any acid fruit has taken the color from gown or apron, it may be restored by touching the spot with household ammonia. If soda or the like has caused the same trouble, touch with vinegar and all will be well.

The same old trouble of aprons, shop coverings, etc., has caused a great deal of puzzling and ducking this season, and many a spot has been found on velvet that will not "out" by ordinary means and more readily than the one which caused Lady Macbeth so much trouble. To raise the pile and make it very smooth like new, put a wet cotton cloth four deniers, an inverted apron, lay the velvet on the wrong side next the cloth, brush bristles as the steam penetrates through, keep the piece moving and brush against the pile, and the result will be wonderful.

Never throw away rose leaves, for after they are no longer glad in the eye they are still perfume left. To conserve this sweet odor keep near a handkerchief, or purse filled with almond or olive oil, when clearing out the vase save carefully the silk leaves of any sweet-scented flowers. Tie the leaves in a small bundle and like this into the oil and save it for use.

Ay garment for a child is popular and little pantaloons will sell splendidly, as

for twenty-four hours strain them on a bit of cheese cloth and return to the jar. Repeat this process until the oil is thoroughly perfumed with the volatile principle of the flowers. Whenever a bottle of oil and exquisite perfume is desired it may be made by adding to the scented oil equal parts of pure rectified spirits; shake every day for a fortnight and it is ready for use.

Getting Ready for Easter.

Although the March winds are blowing, the thoughts of womanhood are already ahead to the days when pretty spring dresses will be seen—now not so far Easter will give permission for them to come forth.

Irish poplin will be a very popular material this spring. It is so desirable for all occasions—and makes over so well afterwards. Frosted gray is again the fashion.

A beautiful hat to be worn at Easter by a well-known young matron on Peachtree street is a roughly-woven straw of heliotrope purple, trimmed with a heavy wreath of violet and green leaves. There is a large cluster of lavender quills at the back of the large American beauty satin pom-pom in the front.

Another hat equally as becoming, to be worn by a handsome black-eyed woman much admired in society, is of manilla straw covered with brown chiffon, shirred in small lines. The hat is wreathed with violet and a tall, heavy foliage of pink roses rear and front.

Perhaps the prettiest shape seen at the opening is a rough straw of old rose with square flat crown. The left side is trimmed with black chiffon and two black tips, while the right side has a tall effective bow of green and black velvet standing perpendicular from a handsome ornament of jewels.

This same display of spring millinery shows a large red straw hat with an abundance of red poppies on the crown.

A PRETTY TROUSSEAU.

A bridal trousseau just completed by well-known dressmakers, and to be sold to bride in this city shows a dinner dress that exceeds in loveliness anything ever fashioned in this town. The foundation of the gown is rose colored silk. Over the slip of pink falls a grenadine of cream pale green, black and pink plaid. The hem is finished with three tiny pink silk flowers, which cover the falls of pale green liberty silk bound with black velvet. The bodice is a creation of mysterious wrinkles and fluffs of liberty silk and black velvet rosettes.

The highest art, however, finds its fullness in the bridal gown, which is made of white brocade satin, set high in the throat and long of sleeves. This bodice has a fence rail trimming of white velvet edged with hundreds of white chiffon rose petals, and comes from the back under the arms, forming a girdle in the front that reveals a gaudy vest of organza.

The home of pink taffeta is a front of satin covered with pink chiffon embossed with white.

The traveling gown is of tan and green mixture and has two panels of green velvet reaching to the knee on the front seams. A broad band of black satin is set high above the bodice, and the skirt is trimmed with ruffles of gray silk. Pink taffeta is used for skirt lining, for the lining of lapels and for the flowers upon the hat.

AN EASTER FORECAST.

long shade, and its combination is with pink and black—ver—like the bride's gown of not so long ago!

To subdue the brilliancy of the gray, these are the tiniest and loveliest of little black shoulder capes of satin which, with a girdle to match, give quite the appearance of a little out-door wrap.

One of the incoming Easter gowns has very broad lapels of gray silk, covered with little folded capes of black satin over the little folded capes of black satin is worn over the shoulders, and the skirt is trimmed with ruffles of gray silk. Pink taffeta is used for skirt lining, for the lining of lapels and for the flowers upon the hat.

EDGES OF THE WEEK.

A reception will be held in the stews' room of Trinity church tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, where the members of the local Women's Christian Temperance Union will be present to meet Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

At 9 o'clock in the evening Mrs. Stevens will make an address in Trinity church. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to be present.

Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart could not reach the city today, and the reception at Mrs. W. G. Raoul's will not be given this afternoon. She will arrive tomorrow morning and will give her reading tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the Young Men's Christian Association hall.

To every figure a satin girdle is more becoming than belt. The girdle is made of General C. A. Evans, a musicalie will be given for the benefit of the Girls' Night Club.

The new waist are made with stripes running across. This gives a good broad to the bust and a fine width to the sleeves. The prevalent and prettiest way of finishing a shirt waist sleeve is to tuck it from wrist to elbow, laying the tail close.

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EDGES OF THE WEEK.

An Honor Conferred.

The Georgia board of commissioners for the Centennial exposition has appointed

Handkerchiefs and Things.

Now that a sewing wave has struck the feminine portion of Atlanta, it will be timely to offer a few suggestions about the making of little salable articles for the bazaar, and parson sales.

First are the day-old and made handkerchiefs that women so love to possess. These can be made with a dozen pretty drawn borders, but perhaps the ladder hemstitching is the safest investment, as it not only shows better than any other hemstitching, but wears better. If you desire a really elaborate kerchief you have only to buy two yards and a quarter of lace, and a half yard of lace of edge and a yard and a quarter of narrow Honiton heading. Cut off one yard of insertion and divide it into four pieces. Carefully gather each piece into a medallion and whip them to a wheel of Swiss embroidery. Lay the pieces on the four corners and neatly buttonhole them down, cutting off the thread after they are sewed on. Then add the insertion, the heading and the edge.

Tomorrow evening, at the residence of General C. A. Evans, a musicalie will be given for the benefit of the Girls' Night Club.

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EDGES OF THE WEEK.

Handkerchiefs and Things.

These same satin ornaments are dairy made with tiny pins of white with white and green ribbons.

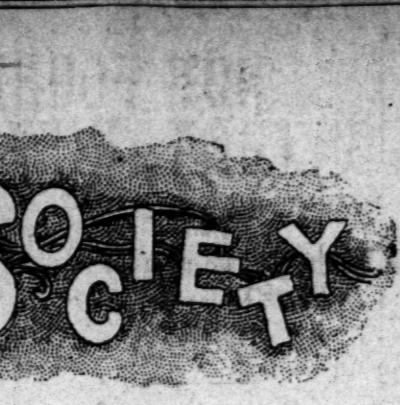
Now that satin are all the style, a handkerchief can be made of alternating rows of white lace and two-inch wide borders of any desired shade, whipped together carefully. The sash should be five yards long and would ruffle for a large sum.

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very beautiful and gracious woman, and is a social favorite in Augusta, her home. Mr. Inman is well known here as a fine young business man, and an interesting personality. The wedding occurs April 1st.

Mrs. M. L. Day's children are absent on a visit to Waycross and Brunswick.

Mrs. J. Henry Walker has returned to her home in Griffin after a short visit to the city.

Mrs. Hugh Abercrombie, John Pope, G. E. Newman and A. B. Steele are among the Atlantians who have been in Savannah this week.

Dr. F. A. Wynne of Rome, and Dr. Clayton Holloway, of Valdosta, are on the city on business connected with the profession.

Miss Mamie Kimball, of Stone Mountain, and Miss Annie Rebb, of Macon, are the charming guests of the Misses Griggs at 167 West Mitchell street.

Miss Lucy Thompson has returned to her home in Griffin after a very pleasant visit to relatives in the city.

Mr. W. T. Denny, the well-known architect, is in Macon on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Williamson are visiting friends in Augusta.

Mr. Will Hussey is in Augusta this week.

Yesterday at noon Miss Mabel Fontaine entertained the Young Ladies' Luncheon Club at a luncheon. The table was decorated with profusion of violets and the menu was delightful. Twelve guests were present.

Dr. J. W. Bryant, a prominent young physician of Summerville, Ga., left this morning for New York, after spending several days in the city. He goes to New York to take a general course in a prominent medical institute, and in the hospitals.

The first rehearsal of "A Modern Anna" occurred last night. This is the eighth little drama that will be given at the Grand April 27th, for the benefit of the Girls' Night Club. The play is to be impersonated by Miss May Burden, Miss Mary Ella Reed, Miss Luisa Belle Hemphill, Misses Ernest West, Hollings Randolph, Quimby, Henry Waugh and Dunlap. The play is a very bright and sprightly one and will be a great success. This is the first time the play has been presented here.

Mr. Will Kiser will go to Florida in a few days to accompany his mother and Miss Lizzie Powell home.

Miss Marion Payne of Virginia, who is the guest of Mrs. J. Carroll Payne, is receiving many delightful social attentions from her friends. Miss Payne will remain in Atlanta several weeks.

Miss Nina Verder, of Augusta, is visiting the family of Mr. T. J. Harper, on Formatt street.

The grand exposition directors for the Centennial have just forwarded an invitation to the international Press League to have a special day for meeting at the fair.

This invitation has been extended through the instrumentality of Mrs. Louisa D. Gordon, who is a member of the board of governors of the league, and is also director of the Atlanta chapter.

The coming of the Press League will mean much for the fair, as there are 4,000 editors composing it, and after a visit to the fair their personal interest and sympathies will be enlisted for the enterprise and the people.

The coming of the Press League to Atlanta's exposition resulted in untold benefit to the exposition. Mrs. Gordon, by the way, was first to suggest their coming to Atlanta.

Today the picture of Miss Cornelia Jackson Moore is presented as an interesting feature, or rather, perhaps, as the first of a collection of interesting features.

The young lady has not been presented herself yet. Being only seven months old, her social career has been limited, naturally. When she was only a week old, however, she was taken to her papa's business office, and she has been an honored guest at one or two social functions recently, one of them being the birthday party given by Master Evan Howell Foreman.

She is a very bright and beautiful baby, with magnificent blue eyes and auburn-tinted hair. The possibilities of beauty, mental attractions and a successful social career wrapped up in this small mite to be unbundled by the fingers of fate, are very interesting.

She represents the fourth living generation of the Cobb family, all of these generations being represented by eldest daughters. Her picture was made recently.

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SPECULATIVES SLUMP; AN IDEAL BEAR DAY

Cotton More Active and Lower---Stocks Decidedly Lower With Trade Good---Wheat Tails on and Closes Lower.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Following are the net receipts at the ports today compared with the same day last year:

	1896	1895
New Orleans	1,004	5,250
Mobile	3,977	252
Savannah	486	898
Charleston	150	150
New York	261	261
Boston	331	1,384
Houston	728	3,074
Galveston	251	251
Akron	248	248

Estimated receipts at the ports today 8,000 bales, against 11,206 last year and 15,445 in 1895.

Estimated receipts at New Orleans to-morrow 3,000 to 3,500 bales, against 2,860 last year and 9,547 in 1895.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, March 24--12:30 p. m.---Cotton, spot quiet; middling uplands 4s 8d; cotton, spot, American 7s 10d; middling and extra, 5s 5d; received 1,000; American 4s 2d.

Prices general quiet with demand poor; uplands low middling clause, March and April delivery 3s 6d-4s, April and May delivery 3s 5d-6d; buyers: September and October delivery 3s 5d-6d, November and December delivery 3s 4d-6d.

Liverpool, March 24--4 p. m.---Uplands, low, middling clause March delivery 6s 6d-6s 9d; sellers: March and April delivery 6s 6d-6s 9d; sellers: May and June delivery 3s 6d-4s, sellers: June and July delivery 3s 6d-4s, sellers: July and August delivery 3s 6d-4s, sellers: August and September delivery 3s 5d-6d; 2s 8d-9d buyers: September and October delivery 3s 5d-6d, November and December delivery 3s 4d-6d; sellers: futures closed quiet and fall.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Noon Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, March 24--Cable advices from Liverpool this morning indicates very little change in that market, the usual quiet prevailing. Middle uplands 4s 8d; middling uplands 4d. The close was quiet but steady with a gain of 1s 6d in fall months; balance unchanged from yesterday's close.

New York opened quiet, May selling at 7s 00 on opening call, but at this price there was some selling, supposed to be for New York account. May, moderately quiet, but steady with a gain of 1s 6d in fall months; balance unchanged from yesterday's close.

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Estimated port price, New York, 7s 00, against 11,206 last year. New York expects tomorrow 3,000 to 3,500, against 2,860 and 9,547 in 1895; Houston 900 to 1,000, against 1,882 and 2,322 in 1895. New York spots 7s 5d-8c. Hester reports semi-weekly receipts 9,963, against 14,410 and 34,825.

Weather indications were more favorable today, which encouraged the bear element. It requires very little pressure either way to affect the market, owing to the quietness.

NEW YORK COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Yes. Today's 2 p. m. close, open, N. Y. T.

March 7s 01-02 7.01 6.95

April 7s 01-02 7.02 6.93

May 7s 01-02 7.03 6.86

June 7s 01-02 7.10 7.01

July 7s 13-14 7.14 7.05

August 7s 14-15 7.14 7.07

September 8s 88-89 6.88 6.85

October 8s 88-89 6.87 6.88

November 6.77-78 6.77 6.88

December 6.30-81 6.80 6.70

The official close of the cotton market at 3 o'clock this afternoon (New York time) was:

March 6s 93-94 April 6s 92-94 May 6s 97-98

June 7s 02-03 July 7s 05-06 August 7s 06-07

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THE WEATHER

For Georgia—Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler, with light frost in northern portion.

You Will Not Bother About the Weather
If You Read The Evening Constitution.

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION.

VOL. I. NO. 57.

ATLANTA, GA., EVENING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1897.

TWO CENTS.

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.
OUR POPULAR SCHOOL CONTEST.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

Name of School
Name of Pupil
Pupil's Address

Second Edition 3:30 P. M.

CHAIRMAN CAMP FAVORS THE MITCHELL VIADUCT

He Says the Plans and Propositions of President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern, Is the Best Solution of the West Side Railroad Crossing Problem Thus Far Suggested.

VIADUCT WILL COST ONLY ABOUT \$80,000

Mr. Camp Says the Viaduct Will Cost Far Less Than the Alabama Street Extension and That It Will Serve Almost the Same Purpose—He Wants the City to Accept the Southern's Offer to Give \$25,000 to Construct the Mitchell Viaduct.

Hon. M. P. Camp, chairman of the bridge committee of the city council, who for years has been the leading spirit in the movement to secure an outlet for the west side of the first ward, announces himself as being in favor of the Mitchell street viaduct. He thinks the proposition of the Southern and Central railroads to contribute \$25,000 to the construction of this viaduct should be accepted and that the work of construction should be begun as soon as possible.

This means an end to the Alabama street extension, and it also means two very important improvements for the first ward—the building of the Mitchell street viaduct and the widening of Magnolia street to Marietta, which, with the raising of the grade of the street, will make it a magnificent thoroughfare.

Mr. Camp has labored unceasingly for an adequate improvement in the connection between the west side of the first ward and the center of the city. This was the inducement that caused him to make the race for the council this year, he being determined that the demand of the people of the west side should be heard, and that something should be done to make that part of the city more accessible to the business center.

MR. CAMP TALKS.

In speaking of the matter this morning Mr. Camp said:

"I favored the Alabama street extension because it was the only tangible proposition before us. I have been in favor of anything which had in view the giving of the people of the west side better connection with the center of the city. The movement for improvement first crystallized in behalf of the Alabama street bridge and I accordingly did everything I could for it. Of course my prime motive was to secure better connection with the center of the city, and we have all along been ready to accept any proposition which could accomplish this result. We were not wedded to any particular plan striving for a result. From the first the Alabama street proposition was beset with obstacles. The railroads declared that the extension of the street would seriously injure their property and the plans prepared by the city engineer show that the grade for this extension would be unusually steep—so steep as to seriously impair the value of the bridge. It seemed that every day some new obstacle arose, but we were determined not to give up until something better was presented, and now that this has been done, we are ready to co-operate and give the people of the first ward the recognition to which they have been so long entitled."

FAVORS THE VIADUCT.

"You favor the building of the Mitchell street viaduct, then?"

"Yes, I do, unhesitatingly. The railroads have offered to subscribe \$25,000 in cash to it, and I am informed that the structure when built will not cost more than \$70,000 or \$80,000. Thus, the work will be very much cheaper for the city than the Alabama street extension, and it will give the people of the first ward the relief they have so long sought in vain. Mitchell street is one of the longest and most important thoroughfares in the city, and the railroad crossing over it has been a veritable death-trap for years. This will prevent that; and by the raising of the grade to the level of the viaduct, it will make the street one of the most prominent and popular of the great thoroughfares of the city."

"This, then, you think will be adequate to the demand of the people of the first ward for relief?"

"When taken in connection with the Magnolia street improvement, it will," replied Mr. Camp. "Magnolia street enters Marietta street at the Atlanta cotton factory. It crosses over the railroad tracks on a bridge at the cotton factory. The street is forty feet wide until it reaches the factory, and Marietta street—a distance of about a half block. This should be widened to the uniform width of the street. Magnolia street ascends to the bridge on a 9 per cent grade, but a fill of six feet in the hollow will make this only a 4 per cent grade, and will not damage any property, but on the other hand improve all property in the vicinity of the fill."

"With Magnolia street opened one way into Marietta, and improved as it should be, and with Mitchell street viaduct, the people of the first ward will be thoroughly

contented, and if they get the new Mitchell street depot, they will be happy."

ABOUT THAT NEW DEPOT.

"What about the new depot?"

"I am satisfied that it will be built. I think all the railroads should go into a union depot at this place, but I doubt if this will be done—much as I would like to see it."

"If any of them refuse, however, I do not think it will interfere in the slightest degree with the building of the Mitchell street station, for the joint occupancy of the Southern, the Central and the Atlanta and West Point lines. Whether or not the depot is built, however, the Mitchell street viaduct would be a magnificent improvement for all that side of the city, and the railroads can well afford their contribution of \$25,000 toward it, for it amply justifies their yard facilities and will save them the expense of three watchmen who are constantly on duty at the Mitchell street crossing. Thus, the investment on the part of the railroads, without regard to the depot, is a matter of economy to them."

"Will any action be taken by council at its next meeting?"

"Of course only preliminary steps can be taken at the next meeting of the council, but I propose then to introduce a resolution, asking the city engineer to prepare plans for the proposed viaduct. That will cost nothing, and it will be the first step toward the ascertainment of the cost of the construction of the proposed improvement. I apprehend that this resolution will go through council by a unanimous consent. I am satisfied that the resolution will be reported favorably by the bridge committee. As to what steps will be taken after that, depends upon future developments."

MURDER GASES GO OVER

COLONEL GLENN'S ILLNESS CAUSES POSTPONEMENT.

TOM DELL, McCULLOUGH AND FLANAGAN CASES ARE CONTINUED ON THAT ACCOUNT—PERRY'S CASE HAS NOT BEEN SET.

The trial of McCullough, Taylor Dell, Flanagan and Perry will not occur this month.

Colonel W. C. Glenn is quite ill and an affidavit to this effect was made out this morning and filed in the clerk's office. The affidavit stated that Colonel Glenn's illness was of a most serious nature and would unfit him for the trial of the cases.

Perry's case has not been set yet, but will probably come up at the next term of the superior court of DeKalb county, although this is not definitely fixed yet.

CLAYTON WOMAN HELD.

She Became Notorious Through the Running Away of Two Sixteen-Year-Old Girls.

Savannah, Ga., March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Recorder Hartridge this morning bound Lillian Clayton, a white woman, over to the city court under a \$200 bond to answer a charge of keeping a lewd house on Henry street.

It was at her house Misses Sue Thompson and Nan Miller, two sixteen-year-old runaway girls, were found yesterday by the police after being away from home since last Saturday.

They now know the character of the house when they went there and Lillian told them she was living with a man who promised to marry her.

SMALL BLAZE THIS MORNING.

The fire department was called out on Magnolia street this morning to box 25.

There was a small blaze, which was soon extinguished. The roof of the house was damaged and needed repair.

The fire was raging when the company arrived, but they soon had it under their control, and put it out without any serious damage.

The house was a frame one, and burned pretty fast for awhile.



MRS. CHARLES A. COLLIER,
The Wife of Atlanta's Mayor, Who Passed Away This Morning.

DEATH OF MRS. COLLIER

She Passed Away This Morning at 11:45 O'clock Surrounded by Her Family.

DEATH CAME PEACEFULLY

She Leaves a Husband, Seven Children and Many Sorrowing Relatives To Mourn Her Death.

A GENTLE SPIRIT PASSES AWAY

A Sketch of Her Life—She Was the Daughter of William A. Rawson and a Niece of the Late Sidney Root. A Woman Identified with Public Institutions and Charities.

Mrs. Charles A. Collier died at 11:45 o'clock this morning at St. Joseph's infirmary, where she had been for a week past.

Shortly after midnight she began to grow gradually worse until the end finally came. She was surrounded by husband, children and other relatives.

Mrs. Collier was stricken with her last illness about three weeks ago. She was removed to the infirmary in order that proper treatment might be given. For several days past she had been in a precarious condition, and death was not unexpected.

When the end came she was surrounded by her husband, daughters and other near relatives, who have watched by her bedside during her illness.

Mrs. Collier was a Miss Susie Rawson, the daughter and only child of William A. Rawson, who moved to Atlanta from Lumpkin county, Georgia. Her mother was a sister of the late Sidney Root. Her near relatives in Atlanta are: Mrs. T. P. Westmoreland, Mrs. W. R. Hammond, Mrs. H. S. Johnson, Mrs. J. D. Ray, Mr. William C. Rawson and Mr. H. A. Boynton.

She was married to Mr. C. A. Collier in 1871. By the marriage there were seven children who survive her: Julia, Rawson, Henrietta, John, Charles, Eleanor and Louise.

During her life time Mrs. Collier was connected with a great deal of benevolent work and her name was associated with many of the institutions which had for their object the upbuilding of the cause of Christianity and the material welfare of the city. It was with such enterprises as the exposition that she will be remembered for her efforts to promote all such public institutions with which she was connected, that she worked zealously and unceasingly.

She was a woman of the most charming personality, and her sincere devotion to her friends won for her a popularity that few women can attain. But it was at home, that home over which the deepest gloom shall be cast, that she shone with all the true luster which a gentle character and a noble womanhood bring upon earth to bless and gladden life with their sunshine.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL

Mayor Pro Tem. W. R. Dimmock has issued a call for a meeting of the council tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock for the purpose of taking some action on the death of Mrs. Charles A. Collier and to attend the funeral.

The city offices will all be closed on the day of the funeral and all city officials will attend the services in a body.

The arrangements for the funeral will be made this afternoon.

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OUR POPULAR SCHOOL CONTEST.

Wednesday, March 24.

Name of School

Name of Pupil

Pupil's Address

3 BROTHERS WANT OFFICE

Ed Angier Will Get Without Much Opposition the Attorneyship of North Georgia.

ALTON WANTS ANTWERP

So Does Hugh, Who Lives in New York and Will Apply as a Resident of That State.

TO SUCCEED HARVEY JOHNSON

An Unusual Problem Confronts Major McKinley in the Shape of Two Applications for the Same Place from the Same Family—Buck Has Given His Indorsement to Ed, but Alton and Hugh Are Still Waiting for His Approval.

Washington, March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The Angier family, of Atlanta, promises to play a prominent part in the history of these early administration days.

Three of them, brothers, I am informed, have applied before the president for appointment, and their chances of success are quoted as being very fine.

Ed Angier, as I was already wired you, has applied for Atlanta, and has been placed at the district attorneyship for the northern district of Georgia. This is one of the best on the Georgia fruit tree, and Angier secured it early. Buck gave him hearty personal and political indorsement, and he had no trouble in landing it. His appointment will go to the senate in a few days.

Now comes the news that Hugh Angier has applied for Harvey Johnson's place as district attorney for Atlanta. Hugh is widely known in Atlanta; in fact is an Atlanta man. Recently he has been living in New York, where he has a position with the city government. I do not know in what capacity.

It is given out here that he has already applied for Johnson's shoes and has secured strong republican indorsement from Georgia and New York. His chances of getting the place are said to be not so very bad.

In addition to this, the news came from Georgia that Alton Angier was applying

A FAMILY BURNED UP

Father, Mother, Children and Guest Murdered by Tramps at Paradise Ridge and Their Bodies Cremated in the Flames.

CHARGED AGAINST TRAMPS

Bloodhounds and Detectives on the Trail of the Fiends and the German Colony in Which the Murderers Took Place Thoroughly Aroused.

ONE LITTLE BOY IS MISSING

The Known Deaths Thus Far Include Jacob Ade, a Farmer, His Wife, His Daughter Lizzie, and the Ten-Year-Old Daughter of Henry Moirer.

BODIES BURNED TO A CRISP

All About Nashville Recently the Tramps Attracted There by the Approaching Tennessee Centennial Have Been Committing Depradations, and the Suburbs Have Suffered Most—This Last Act of Infamy Likely To Lead to the Vagrants' Extermination.

Washington, March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

A terrible affair is just reported from Paradise Ridge, in this county, a rural settlement thirteen miles from Nashville.

The house of Jacob Ade, a German farmer, was partly burned, and in the ashes were found the charred remains of Ade, his wife, his daughter Lizzie, aged fourteen, and the ten-year-old daughter of Henry Moirer, a neighbor, who was spending the night with the Ades.

Henry Ade, a boy about ten years old, is missing, and no trace can be found of him in any direction.

The bodies were all so badly burned that it was not easy to discover marks of violence on the persons, but it is the undis-

Second Edition 3:30 P. M.

in the house that was burned, yet the object of the murderers must have been robbery.

The approaching Tennessee Centennial exposition has attracted many tramps to this city who came ostensibly in search of work. They are kept out of the corporate limits by the police, and their degradations in the suburbs have become frequent.

A LATER REPORT.

In a further search of the debris of the burning house this morning the remains of Henry Ade, the missing boy, were found. This makes in all five victims of the supposed murder. In the place where the closet to the house had been located a tin can was discovered in which was enclosed a roll of paper money, reduced almost to ashes. It was too badly burned to compute the amount.

The finding of money does not overthrow the theory of robbery, as it may have been so concealed that the robbers could not find it. Not the slightest clew has yet been obtained as to the perpetrators of the deed.

The heads of some of the victims are entirely missing and the back part of Lizzie Ade's head is gone, but all the remains are so badly burned that it is impossible to tell what violence may have been done to the bodies before they were submitted to the fire.

WILL BE PAID IN FULL.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK, OF PARIS, HAS AMPLE ASSETS.

Run on the City National Bank Continued for Several Hours—It Was the Small Depositors Who Became Alarmed.

Paris, Tex., March 24.—The Farmers and Merchants' bank, which failed yesterday, has ample assets to pay all its liabilities and it is believed the bank will reorganize.

The run on the City National bank lasted for several hours. It generally became known that it was small depositors who had become alarmed and that deposits by business men were about equal to the amount drawn out.

Money also came in from other points and tonight there is more money in its vault than ever before, so much so that extra guards have been employed as a matter of precaution.

CUBANS TAKE STRONGHOLD

They Capture the Town of Holguin and Cast Gloom in Official Circles.

IS AN IMPORTANT POSITION

Consul General Lee Has Some Sharp Words Regarding Casanas's Case.

"PROCEEDING A GREAT OUTHAGE"

Casanas Was a Resident of Sagua. He Was Registered at Havana as an American Citizen in 1872—Redress Cannot Be Obtained

New York, March 24.—A special to The Herald from Havana via Tampa says: The insurgents have captured Holguin, in Santiago de Cuba. The town is a very important one, and the news of its loss has cast a great gloom over the official circles. It is reported that the victorious insurgents' forces were those under the command of Calixto Garcia, who has been operating with great vigor in eastern Cuba.

CASANAS'S CASE.

Consul General Lee Has Some Very Severe Things To Say About It.

Havana, March 24.—F. J. Casanas, an American who was arrested on February 15th at Sagua, on what charge has never been divulged, was released today.

The case of Casanas formed part of the correspondence between Consul General Lee and the state department which was sent to the senate on March 1st. General Lee said in a dispatch in connection with this case:

"Proceeding a great outrage. Similar cases here and elsewhere on the island. Redress cannot be obtained here."

Casanas was a resident of Sagua. He was registered at Havana as an American citizen in 1872.

THE GIFT DENIED.

Mr. Rockefeller Refuses Ten Millions More to His Endowment of the Chicago University.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 24.—A flat contradiction was given last night to the story that John D. Rockefeller, patron and founder of the Chicago university, had added \$10,000,000 to his former gifts conditioned on President Harper's remaining with the institution.

Professor Ira M. Price, holding the chair of New Testament Greek in the university, who is now in this city attending a conference looking to the union of the Baptist Young People's Union of America and the southern wing of that organization, stated to a Southern Associated Press representative that the entire story of Dr. Harper's resignation and the proffered bequest was a pure fiction out of the whole cloth.

EDITOR SENTENCED.

Louis F. Post Will Now Be Sent to Prison and Is Also Very Heavily Fined.

Cleveland, O., November 24.—Louis F. Post, editor of The Recorder, was yesterday sentenced to stand committed until the fine and costs are paid.

Post is editor of The Recorder and on the morning of March 17th an editorial appeared in that paper criticizing Judge Lamson for calling a case without the presence in court of one of the attorneys. Mr. Post was brought up for contempt and admitted having written the article.

He offered no apology and retained the best legal talent in town. The case attracted great attention. Leave to file a bill of exceptions, for the purpose of taking the matter to the circuit court, was granted.

MINERS MEET.

Mines of the Mesaba Range Will Not Be Represented in the Conference.

Cleveland, O., March 24.—After another meeting of representatives of all mines producing bessemer iron ore in the Lake Superior mining country, today, it was announced that the leading interests on the Mesaba range—Rockefeller and the Minnesota Iron Company—were unable to reach an agreement and the mines of the Mesaba will have no part in a pool for 1897.

This means competition between the Mesaba and other ranges and lower prices for ore. A meeting of mine owners of the old ranges will be held tomorrow and it is the opinion that a pool of the old range mines will be formed.

NO NEW TRAGEDY.

The Boat Found by It Was the One Captain Berri, of the St. Nasaire, Had Left.

Washington, March 24.—The New York papers contain the statement that the boat belonging to the wrecked steamer St. Nasaire, is the same one from which Captain Berri and his three companions were rescued by the schooner Hilda.

Captain Berri says he left the bodies in the boat. That was the number of corpses that floated out of the boat when it was hoisted out of the water.

It was boat No. 2, and that was Captain Berri's boat, so that the Creole's fate deserved no new tragedy.

GRANT'S TOMB INJURED

VANDALS CHIP OFF PIECES APPARENTLY FOR CURIOS.

Work Evidently That of Expert Stone Masons as the Work Was Carefully Done—Wanton Destruction Not the Object.

New York, March 24.—The Herald says this morning: Some vandal, actuated doubtless by a mania for curio collections, desecrated what will be the last resting place of General Grant on Monday night or early yesterday morning by clipping away a considerable quantity of stone from the upper surface of one of the granite pillars which support the head and foot of the great sarcophagus.

From all appearances it was the work of an expert stone cutter and there is every indication that the person who handled the chisel was frightened away before having completed the task he had set himself to do.

The desecration was discovered by Charles S. Cranfield, of the monument company, when he visited the tomb at half past 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

The pillar blocks are of a deep reddish brown granite, the same as the sarcophagus itself. Each is four feet long, fourteen inches high and sixteen inches wide across the base. All the surfaces are polished to the highest degree possible, except the top and bottom. It was on one of these rough edges that the injury was done.

Two cuts, one about eight inches long, and the other about two inches shorter, and each about four inches wide, had been rapidly made, apparently by what stone mason's call a granite point. In places fragments had been broken out to a depth of at least an inch and a half. That mere wanton destruction was not the aim is shown by the fact that the vandal did not attack the polished surfaces, which were just as accessible and where the damage would have been irreparable.

ACCEPTS A NEW POSITION.

Mr. Lamar Will Hereafter Be President of the Boscombe College for Young Women.

Anniston, Ala., March 24.—Special to The Evening Constitution.

Mr. H. G. Lamar, business manager of the Southern Female University and Conservatory of Music and Art, has accepted the presidency of the Boscombe College for Young Ladies, a Baptist institution of learning at Nashville, and will enter upon his new duties in June.

The accepted offer includes lucrative propositions for the services of Mrs. Lamar, the two Misses Lamar and Misses E. and C. Jones. The two latter are sisters to Mrs. Lamar and have been members of the university here.

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Casanas was a resident of Sagua. He was registered at Havana as an American citizen in 1872.

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RAINS DOING DAMAGE.

Reports from All Parts of Alabama Bring Information of the Harm Done.

Montgomery, Ala., March 24.—Special to The Evening Constitution.

Reports from all sections of the state bring information that the continuous rains during the month have seriously retarded all farm work and will likely interfere seriously with the making of a full crop.

As there appears to be no prospect of an early cessation of the rain and as it will likely take some weeks for the ground to dry out sufficiently to be worked, the situation is not encouraging for the farmers. There is said to be a fine prospect, however, of a large fruit yield in the state this year.

NOMINATES STEWART.

Pingree Now Controls the Detroit Mayoralty Convention of Republicans.

Detroit, Mich., March 24.—The republican city convention nominated Captain E. A. Stewart for mayor on the first ballot. Governor Pingree made the nominating speech and it was through his personal efforts that Stewart received the nomination.

The opposition made a strong fight with President of the Council Richert as their candidate. Pingree, however, swung the delegates to him, and the vote was: Stewart, 76; Richert, 32.

WANAMAKER A CANDIDATE.

Pennsylvania Business Men Want Him To Try for the State Treasurership.

Philadelphia, March 24.—The Philadelphia branch of the national republican league of business men has requested the former postmaster general, John Wanamaker, to become a candidate for state treasurer before the next republican state convention. A committee from the league called on Mr. Wanamaker today and urged him to grant its request.

Mr. Wanamaker gave the committee no definite answer, but promised to give the matter careful consideration.

PRINCE GEORGE COMMISSIONER

The King of Greece Would Like To Make His Son the Real Ruler of Crete.

London, March 24.—The Chronicle makes an announcement similar to the telegram published by The Morning Leader, but under reserve. Nevertheless it expresses some belief in the general correspondence of the report with the facts.

It is stated that the king of Greece will make his son, Prince George, as high commissioner. It is understood that the matter was discussed at the cabinet meeting today.

DEATH OF A LITTLE CHILD.

Little Grace Wilson, the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Wilson, died at their home yesterday morning at 3 o'clock. The funeral services were held at Park Street church this morning at 10 o'clock and the interment was at Westway cemetery.

Captain Berri says he left the bodies in the boat. That was the number of corpses that floated out of the boat when it was hoisted out of the water.

It was boat No. 2, and that was Captain Berri's boat, so that the Creole's fate deserved no new tragedy.

ARMENIANS BUTCHERED

They Are Cut Down by the Mussulmans and Then Their Houses Pillaged.

FRANCE'S RE-ENFORCEMENTS

The First of Her New Troops To Arrive Have Been Landed from the Ships at Suda.

TURKISH NEWSPAPER COMMENTS

They Say the Attitude of the Powers Is Conformable with the Rights and Political Interests of the Porte. Turkey's Solitude for the Peace of the World.

FRENCH TROOPS LANDED.

Admiral Canavarro, Commanding the Combined Fleets, Issues a Proclamation.

ADMIRAL CANEVARO, COMMANDING THE COMBINED FLEETS, ISSUES A PROCLAMATION.

It is not known yet what disposition will be made of the inn, but it is very probable that a girls' boarding school on a scale even larger than that of the present one will be continued there.

THE GIFT DENIED.

ADMIRAL CANEVARO, COMMANDING THE COMBINED FLEETS, ISSUES A PROCLAMATION.

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COOK GETS SIX MONTHS

He Must Go to Jail for Six Months for Cutting His Wife's Throat.

SCENES IN THE COURTROOM IS NOW BEING COMPLETED

Mrs. Cook Positively Refuses To Testify in Court Against Her Husband.

"I WON'T TELL YOU A THING"

Cook Said He Was Under the Influence of Morphine at the Time and Didn't Remember Anything About the Cutting—The Judge's Charge.

"I positively refuse to testify in this case. I won't tell a word about it."

That is what Mrs. H. P. Cook stated on the witness stand this morning when she was asked to testify against her husband, H. P. Cook, who assaulted her with a knife and slashed her throat.

"I am not going to say a word about it," said Mrs. Cook, with determination and much animated indignation. "I positively refuse to testify in this case. I won't tell a word about it."

"Do you mean to say, Mrs. Cook?" asked Solicitor Hill, "that you won't tell this jury who cut your throat? Do you refuse to tell whether your throat was cut?"

"I do, most positively," replied Mrs. Cook.

"Well, it's your funeral, not mine," said Solicitor Hill.

Mrs. Cook declined to answer further questions and after a few more were asked by Solicitor Hill, she was allowed to retire.

Miss Cook was next placed upon the witness stand. Like Mrs. Cook, Miss Lee had but little to say about the case. She stated that she was living in the same house and heard Mrs. Cook scream. She said she saw her throat was cut and saw the blood as it streamed from the ghastly wound. This was all Miss Lee would say.

Cook was asked to make his statement. He spoke very low and rapidly and gave a rambling statement, failing to say anything that would throw any light upon the situation.

Mrs. Cook was then recalled to the stand. "Did you cut your own throat, Mrs. Cook?" asked Solicitor Hill.

"I ain't going to tell you. Didn't you hear me tell you that I wouldn't testify in this case?"

Mrs. Cook was very angry and she looked fiercely upon Solicitor Hill.

When Cook was recalled he said he was under the influence of morphine or something and didn't remember much about it.

Mr. Huff, whom the defense charged with being a rascal for the hand of Mrs. Cook, testified that Mrs. Cook told him that her husband did the cutting.

From every witness it was evident that every possible effort was being made to have the prosecution stopped and Cook and his wife live together again.

Recorder Andy Calhoun was sent for. He testified that Mrs. Cook stated he was to be taken to jail for six months if he did not get his wife back.

A number of other witnesses, including Dr. L. P. Stephens, were examined, going to prove that Cook did the cutting, showing conclusively there was not any attempt at suicide, as suggested.

The jury found Cook guilty with a recommendation, and Judge Candler sentenced him to six months in jail.

"He's a confederate veteran," said Judge Candler. "He's just got one arm and it doesn't seem there was much malice about the case. He says he was drunk or under the influence of morphine and doesn't remember his deed. I will give him six months in jail."

Mrs. Cook sobbed convulsively when sentence was pronounced.

BONE TRIAL GOES OVER.

The Cases Against the Young Boys Will Be Taken Up Early in the Morning.

When the cases against the Bone boys and their accomplices were called this morning Colonel Robert J. Jordan announced to the court that he had just been employed to defend the boys and was not ready for trial.

Judge Candler then set the cases for the first trial tomorrow morning at 8:30 o'clock. The Bone boys were then carried back to jail to await their trial.

MINES OPENING UP.

Catlettsburg, Ky., March 24.—The coal operators of Johnson City announced today that on April 1st 1,000 miners will be put to work in the new channel coal fields, on Greasy creek, and that inside of six days this number will be greatly increased.

NEGRO BOY SENTENCED.

Savannah, Ga., March 24.—Special to The Evening Constitution. In the superior court this morning Henry Cason, a fifteen-year-old negro boy who was last night convicted of involuntary manslaughter for killing Arthur Brown, was sentenced by Judge Falligant to two years in the penitentiary.

A Nobleman's Mansion Looted.

The band of thirty masked robbers have completely looted the mansion of a nobleman at Etterbeck, near Brussels. The house is during the winter left in charge of a servant, who, however, having bound the servant set to work to extend the premises, and stripped the lead off the roof, removed an ornamental iron bridge over a canal, and dug up a dozen choice trees. So thorough was the robbery that even the old servant's bed was taken. The robbers completed their work with a transcription by police or public.

GEORGIA'S MINERALS

The Display at Nashville Will Be the Finest Exhibit Ever Got Up.

SCENES IN THE COURTROOM IS NOW BEING COMPLETED

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A De Quincey Heroine Dead.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Readers of De Quincey will remember the touching account which the essayist gives of a family of children who for two days and two nights were snowed up in their lonely cottage in Etaladale. The parents had gone to a neighboring village, were overtaken by a terrible storm and never came back. The eldest child, a girl of twelve, who had played the mother to her brothers and sisters in the way which only little children can, ultimately made her way to a farmhouse, a search party was sent to find her, and the frozen bodies of the parents, who had been unable to make their way against the wild forces of the storm, were found near the famous Etaladale Tarn. The incident has frequently been the subject of story, and if we remember rightly, Woodworth also utilized it in his first published work.

The first publication was made in "Macaulay and his famous essay" recently it was the most grateful part he ever played, for all he said was, "thank you, my lord."

ELECTION IN GRIFFIN.

An Assessor and a Solicitor Elected Yesterday.

Griffin, Ga., March 24.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Yesterday afternoon the city council met for the purpose of selecting three city assessors for the ensuing year, and to also elect a city solicitor, who will act as prosecutor in the city court of Griffin.

There was not much interest centered in the appointment of assessors and those who will fill that position are Messrs. W. B. Hudson, M. O. Bowditch and J. E. Mathews.

The candidates for solicitor were O. H. Slaton, Joseph D. Boyd, Jr., and J. J. Flynn, all of them young lawyers of promise.

After a ballot taken in executive session it was announced that Colston Flynn had won.

CHARACTERS IN THE CRIMINAL COURT TODAY.



A CONSPIRACY WAS UNEARTHED

A Sensation Sprung in the United States Court Today.

TRIED TO IMPEACH WITNESS

A Witness for the Government Is Threatened with a Whipping, but It Did Not Stop Him from Testifying—The Defendant Convicted.

A deplorable and well-planned conspiracy to impeach the testimony of a witness for the government was unearthed in the United States court this morning. It was in the case of John Smith, an old gray-haired man from Cartersville, who was charged with operating a distillery without license.

The principal witness for the government was a young man named William Keys, who lives at Cartersville. He swore that the old man told him that he owned the still, and the witnesses for the defense swore that another person owned the plant and that Smith had nothing to do with it.

In this way the testimony of the prosecution and defense crossed and the plan to impeach Keys was concocted. A half dozen witnesses had been summoned from Cartersville, all of whom testified that his general character was of the worst kind and that they would not believe him on oath.

When pined down they could not name any specified wrongdoing of the young man, but just knew that his general character was bad.

The government had an equal number of witnesses for the support of the testimony, all of whom swore that Keys's character was good and that they would readily believe him on oath.

A sensation was sprung when it was brought out that the friends of old man Smith had threatened to whip Keys if he testified against them, but he paid no attention to these threats and went right along and told everything that he knew about the case.

After the testimony had all been submitted the attorneys argued the case, it being one of the few cases which have been argued at this term of court.

Attorney James said that it was an arrangement of the lawless element, by which they expected to come and swear the law breakers out of court, but that the good people had caught on to the scheme and nipped it in the bud.

The jury retired and after discussing the merits of the case for a short while returned a verdict of guilty against the defendant.

HAS AVOIDED LYNNING

NEGRO CHARGED WITH AN AWFUL CRIME NOW ON TRIAL.

Excitement Ran High at the Time but by Now It Has Quieted Down and No Fears of Violence Are Anticipated.

Carnesville, Ga., March 24.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Fred Johnson, colored, was placed on trial this morning in Franklin superior court before Judge Hutchins, charged with rape.

The state is represented by Solicitor C. H. Brand and the defense by J. E. Bates, W. D. Tutt and A. N. King, by assignment.

The act is charged to have been committed upon Ennis Evanson, a little girl about four years old, Sunday last.

The case is creating much excitement and lynching was once expected. The excitement has quieted down and there are now no fears of lynching.

LIFE SAVERS' GOOD WORK.

They Save Six Lives from a Stranded Schooner at Seabright.

N. J.

Seabright, N. J., March 24.—The schooner Emily D. Johnson went on the beach here at 12 o'clock this morning, and after an exciting and heroic scene, all the members of the crew of six were rescued by the life savers of the neighboring station.

DIED AT THE AGE OF 118.

An Old Negro, Sidney Smith, Who Died in Home, Was Said To Be the Oldest Man in the South.

Rome, Ga., March 24.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Sidney Smith, an old negro man living near Rome, died at his home at the remarkable age of one hundred and eighteen years.

Smith was very eccentric, and was probably the oldest man in the south.

There is no doubt of the accuracy of his age, as the oldest settlers remember Smith as a man when they were boys.

INJUNCTION DENIED.

Rome, Ga., March 24.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

The petition of L. Lyle, asking that the Electric Car Company be restrained from extending its line to Maherly's Park, was heard by Judge Henry last night and the injunction was denied.

Romans have been watching the outcome of this master with a great deal of interest, as they are very anxious that the park be opened.

Cars will be running by May 1st.

The Lady's Age.

From The Lady's Pictorial.

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION

EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Evening Constitution Local 709
Department Telephone 709WHAT IT COSTS
BY THE WEEK
Delivered to residence 10 cents
BY THE YEAR
By Mail, postage prepaid \$4.00

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Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by carriers collections will be made by them at my place. Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by mail, cash in advance is required, at the rate of \$4.00 per year, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 for three months, or 40 cents per month.

PERSONS
Leaving the city for a week or longer
can have THE EVENING CONSTITUTION
mailed to any address in the
United States for 10 cents per week.
Don't fail to do it. It will be as good
as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Adver-
tising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

Up!
Up!
Up!!!
Further Every Day

The number of copies of The Evening Constitution sold and paid for, exclusive of returns, damaged copies or exchanges, was

4560 Greater Each Day

On an average during the first three weeks in March than during the same time in February

Still Greater

The number of copies of The Evening Constitution sold and paid for, exclusive of returns, damaged copies or exchanges, was

2711 Greater Each Day

On an average in February than each day in the previous month, January

It Is
Growing
All the Time!

521. ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 24, 1897.

AN INJUSTICE.

The Evening Journal seems to be greatly troubled about the presence of Mr. S. M. Inman in this city, it constantly intimates that his visit here is part of a scheme to assist Mr. Joel Hurt. It has consistently announced that Mr. Inman is not a citizen of Atlanta as he has taken up his residence in New York.

Mr. Inman is so well known in Atlanta that any such covert attack is recognized by the public as being unjust to a good man, a good citizen and a Christian gentleman.

Mr. Inman has been absent from Atlanta for a few months, being detained in New York in settling the estate of his dead brother, the late John H. Inman. He has never announced that he had given up his citizenship here; but on the contrary, has stated that it was his intention to return. But suppose Mr. Inman was not a citizen, but a stranger. He has large investments in Atlanta and has done as much, if not more, for the upbuilding of the city than any man in it. The firm of which he is the head, located here, Atlanta, was almost a village, and has grown to be one of the largest cotton-houses in the world. More than one-half of the net profits of this great concern, drawn from North Carolina to Texas, have been invested in Atlanta property. The house is still doing business at the same old stand; and yet Mr. Inman cannot come to his home, after an absence of six months, without being tormented with suggestions that he has come to help Mr. Joel Hurt.

In reference to the transfer master—that question is now under consideration by a competent committee of the city council. It will make a thorough investigation and report the facts. The committee is a fair one, composed of some of the best members of the council. It will wrong neither the city nor any individual. If, after investigation of the facts, the transfer system is deemed just and admirable, the ordinance will be so reported. If, on the other hand, it is found that the proposed change will seriously cripple the street car companies, we believe there are men on the committee who will vote accordingly. In the meantime all the facts, pro and con, bearing upon the question should be ascertained, and the public should be fully informed concerning them.

AN INTERESTING PARABLE.

Shortly after the dedication of General Grant's tomb in New York on the 11th of last month a stately monument to the

ereral Washington will be dedicated in Philadelphia.

As the Pennsylvania division of the national guard cannot be present at both events, The Philadelphia Inquirer advises the guard to abandon its New York trip. In urging this course The Inquirer makes the following comparison between the two great military leaders:

"Even the most enthusiastic admirer of General Grant must admit that George Washington is still 'alive' in war, first in popularity, first in the hearts of his countrymen, and if there is to be a choice between the guards' presence at the New York ceremonies and the Philadelphia ceremonies, the unveiling of the Washington monument should come first."

"Moreover, the Washington monument, which will be unveiled in Fairmount park early this spring, is much more important, considered purely as a work of art, than the Grant monument. The Washington monument has cost well on to half a million dollars. A Pennsylvania organization, the State Society of the Cincinnati, organized than hundred men for the purpose of raising the funds with which to erect this monument, and the fact that it has not gone about begging for money should not lessen appreciation of its gifts to the state."

"Without subtracting from the merit of General Grant as a soldier, it must be conceded that he holds no such place in the affections of the people or in the sober judgment of history as General Washington."

THE LEGION OF HONOR.

Those who are advocates of perfect social equality may denounce evidences of aristocracy as much as they please, but they will find it hard to put their theories into actual practice.

The history of the French "Legion of Honor" is in case in point. The great revolution of 1789 was an outbreak of the people against aristocracy and against government of all kinds. In the anarchy through which the people wandered until they reached the goal of Bonapartism the way was strewn with wrecks of institutions of all kinds which bespeak distinctions between individuals and classes. Under Bonaparte the old French aristocracy had no existence, but still there was that "something" in the human breast which craved for the insignia of distinction; for something which would set the individual apart from his fellow as one especially honored.

It was in respect to this feeling and to gratify it, while linking its recipients to his own fortunes, that Bonaparte instituted the "Legion of Honor" in a period in which war was the rule, every day names were added to the list which will live in history, but with the passing away of the warlike era, the Legion became the prey of the commercial classes, and thus began to swell with nobodies.

As first organized, its number was limited to 1,800. Since that time it has been increased to the enormous figure of 16,000, and this, too, in a country which has been soldly given to republicanism, and in which since 1871 there has been a republican form of government. But a few weeks ago the French assembly still further extended the membership of the order from 10,000 to 12,000. Within a few days the extra 2,000 places were filled, and now the republic is stirred by anxious nobodies who are claiming the distinction of the red ribbon, and for whom fresh extensions will have to be made.

Human nature is the same in all ages and in all countries. There will be those who crave higher places, and even those who denounce such vanities are the first to fall victims to them if they come their way.

GEORGIA CRACKERISMS.

TWO FOOLISH PEOPLE.

Of all the foolish people
On this terrestrial ball,
They's two that I konder
The biggest chumps up all.

Joe's take the gal, for instance,
That blindly fails in love
An' runs off with sum feller
She don't know nuttin' uv.

An' the chapt that beats his bosses,
An' blows his stude about,
Jes' simply for the pleasure
Ov some day skippin' out.

An' movin' ov his washin'
To some unfamiliar spot
With not a chance fer known'
Whuther he'll like it er not.

—Punkinville Melodias.

"Hello, Gaston; what are you doing now?"

"Taking vocal culture."

"Indeed! I didn't know you sang."

"I don't, but my wife does, and I am trying to strengthen my voice so I can make her hear when I want to ask her anything."

"Say, Baker has got the finest thing yet. He is special commissioner of some sort out west and the government pays his board and all expenses for two years."

"Pshaw, that's nothing. The government paid my board five years at Sing Sing."

"It is awfully hard to be funny every day," said the joke smith.

"Really?" answered the police reporter.

"Then you must have the softest snap in America."

MAKING GOOD HEADWAY.

"What progress," wired the British minister to his admiral, "are you making toward the reduction of Crete?"

"First class," replied the officer, "we have learned to pronounce two of the leaders' names."

THE BEST RAISER.

"They're axin' how to raise a boy."

"It's got lots smarter than his pa;"

The shortest pianist I knows of
Is a healthy two-foot leather strap.

GROSS NEGLIGENCE OF DUTY.

"Mr. Ballif," said Justice Mullens, of the Pine Stump district, "I ordered you to arrest Bud Rogers and fetch him here so he could be dealt with for contempt of court."

"First class," replied the officer, "we have learned to pronounce two of the leaders' names."

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THIEVES IN WEST POINT

Tramps Infest the Town and Frequent Losses Are Reported To Have Occurred.

MR. MELTON'S HOUSE ENTERED

The House Is Entered by Means of a Window and a Large Sum Is Taken.

MANY OTHER ROBBERIES OCCUR

Two Suspicious Characters Are Given Warning That They Must Leave the Town Within Twenty-Four Hours or They Will Be Arrested.

West Point, March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

West Point has been suffering from an epidemic of tramps which have been not only a great nuisance but have also, it is believed, been the authors of many small robberies that have been committed here.

The people of this place have decided to act vigorously.

This action was due to a final robbery that occurred at the residence of Stanley Melton, in which a large sum of money was abstracted.

There have been also several other thefts that have not been small, but the loss, Mr. Melton has sustained is the largest of any.

The robbers of the Melton residence entered by means of a front window.

Suspicion rested upon two strangers who have been in the city for several days in the guise of sign painters.

The people have given them warning to leave the city within twenty-four hours under pain of arrest.

MINISTER EXONERATED

REV. CHURCH REINSTATED BY THE NORTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.

His Severe Attack Upon the Blind Tigers Was Probably the Cause of the Charges Against Him.

Athens, Ga., March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Rev. Felix L. Church, of this city, has been reinstated in the North Georgia Methodist conference after a suspension of over fifteen months.

Mr. Church was at the time of his suspension serving several churches near Dalton.

Charges of immoral conduct of a repulsive nature were preferred against him and he was suspended from the ministry pending an investigation of these charges.

Under the rules of the Methodist church, he has been given a trial before two committees and both time has been exonerated.

At the session of the last committee it was discovered that the charges against Mr. Church were in all probability the result of his attack upon the liquor business, blind "tigers" and the like, and that the attempt was made to break down his standing in the ministry.

Mr. Church will be given an appointment in the conference as soon as a vacancy occurs.

MILES'S STATEMENT.

He Says Every Precaution Is Being Taken To Avoid Accidents at the Austell Building.

Contractor Miles, who is directing the work on the Austell building, says that every precaution is being taken to avoid accidents by the falling of timber, bricks and stones from the building. He says that no accidents of a serious nature have occurred and that the workmen on the building have been very careful in handling material above the sidewalks.

In speaking of the accident at the building told in yesterday's Evening Constitution, he said it occurred by the accidental falling of a piece of brick to the street from above, which accidentally knocked a piece of the building and it fell to the street below, striking a pedestrian on the head and injuring him. His wound was quickly dressed and he is now all right.

Mr. Miles says the big derricks at the building are worked inside the building and that they do not swing over the street. He says the accident mentioned was of slight consequence and that the injured man is satisfied.

WOMAN TO CARRY MAIL.

A Long Island Girl Gets a Contract by Underbidding the Man Who Holds It.

Port Washington, N. Y., March 24. The contract to carry the mail from this place to Great Neck, a distance of twelve miles, has been awarded to Miss Edie Crooker for July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

She will have to make twelve round trips every week. Miss Crooker succeeds Edward Baxter, who has carried the mails for fifteen years. She underbid him about 10 cents a day.

MOTHER!

The sweetest and the most expressive word in the English language and the one about which the most tender and holy recollections cluster is that of Mother—she who watched over tender years; yet the life of every expectant Mother is beset with great danger.

Mother's Friend assists Nature in the change taking place that the Mother is enabled to look forward without dread or gloomy forebodings to the hour when she experiences the joy of Motherhood. It can insure safety to the lives of both Mother and Child, and she is left stronger after than before confinement.

Send by Mail, on receipt of price, \$1.00 per letter. Book to "Expectant Mothers" will be mailed free on request, to any lady, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonial.

The Best Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

TERRELL GETS FIFTEEN YEARS

He Tried To Kill Miss Wilkinson on Ivy Street.

THEN FIRED AT OFFICER IVY

He Entered a Plea of Guilty on Two Charges This Morning and Judge Candler Gave Him a Heavy Sentence—Miss Wilkinson on the Stand.

LOST HER MONEY NOW A PAUPER

Mrs. Frank Ludd Tells of Her Distressing Misfortune.

LEFT A SATCHEL ON STREET

In the Satchel Was \$280, the Savings of Her Husband for Many Years. Her Husband Now an Invalid—The Money Is All Gone—The Woman Is in Deep Trouble.

NEW DEPOT TALKED OF

Mr. Smith and Mr. Spencer Have a Conference Over the Matter.

SOMETHING OF THE PLANS

The Traffic Associations Are Still Greatly Exercised Over the United States Supreme Court Decision—Excursion Rates Announced to Chattanooga and Other Points.

BUSY DAY IN COURT

Judge Candler Holds a Special Session of the Criminal Court.

SCENES IN THE COURTROOM

Many Witnesses, Jurors, Lawyers and Prisoners Listen to the Proceedings.

THE BONE BOYS WERE ON TRIAL

Julius Bone Says He Is Innocent and Attempted to Escape from the Justice Court Only on Account of His Bad Reputation—Incidents of the Trials Held Today.

The special session of the Fulton criminal superior court was called to order this morning at 9 o'clock by Judge Candler.

The courtroom was crowded with witnesses and jurors who had been summoned to appear. As early as 8 o'clock the witness began to appear and for an hour the halls and corridors of the courthouse were crowded with a busy, moving, talking mass of people of all ages, colors and descriptions.

Hobo Hollow, Brooklyn, Darktown, Pittsburg and other sections of the city were well represented. The laborer, with his noonday meal, bucket swinging upon his arm, was there. The negro cart driver, with his clothes painted white from flour and meal sacks, was in evidence and the street car motorman, with his silver badge and registered number, was in the crowd. So was the policeman, with his uniform and club.

It is planned to have a mammoth train shed in connection with the depot, which will be 750 feet long and 100 feet wide. It is estimated that this will accommodate all the through trains, while yards with three sets of double tracks will be at each end of the main station to be used by suburban trains.

The plans of the Mitchell street viaduct are to be drawn so as to allow the south end of the shed to be extended under this viaduct and a baggage department will be built there. The lawyers were busily engaged talking to their clients, and the prisoners were holding conversation with friends and relatives whom they had not been able to see since their arrest.

Solicitor General Charley Hill and Bailiff John Mongan were at the table selecting the papers and indictments and arranging for the several trials which had been set for the first thing.

The Bone boys were cheerful and spent the few moments before court time telling jokes to their companions in crime.

"I ain't guilty," said Julius Bone. "I ain't any more guilty than anybody what is innocent."

"You ain't, is you?" asked a negro boy who was handcuffed to the same long chain that bound all the prisoners together. "What made you run away from Judge Foute's court then, if you ain't guilty?"

"I run away from my reputation, that's why I run away. You see we boys have got a mighty bad reputation, anyhow, and when they gets us arrested, its awfully hard to get a fair trial before the jury. That's why I run away from my reputation."

A few moments before 9 o'clock Judge Candler entered the courtroom and the murmur of voices ceased as the bailiff rapped the court to order.

More than an hour was consumed in the setting of cases and drawing the jury. Judge Candler made several announcements and then the work of the day was begun.

Judge Candler will probably hold court the remainder of the week. He stated from the bench that the special session was called in order to give the prisoners a speedy trial, as he did not care to see them remain in jail until the regular term of the court if he could try the cases earlier.

TRIAL FOR INSPECTOR VEAL

COUNCIL COMMITTEE WILL BEGIN AN INVESTIGATION MONDAY.

About Twenty-Five Witnesses Have Been Secured Who Will Testify as to Veal's Character and Acts in Office.

COMMENCEMENT SERMON.

Athens, Ga., March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

President John D. Hammond, of Wesleyan University, has extended an invitation to Dr. Justice Emory Speer, of this city, to preach the commencement sermon at that institution in June.

Dr. Speer is one of the ablest and most eloquent divines in Georgia. He is the father of Judge Emory Speer, of Macon.

Dr. Speer has not yet said whether or not he will accept the invitation.

INTERESTING MEETING.

Athens, Ga., March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Rev. J. W. Walley is now conducting a series of interesting religious meetings at the Presbyterian church.

WEEK OF THE NEW CODE.

Work on the city code is actively progressing, but it is not likely that it will go to press within three months, if then. In the event of having the legislature revise and eliminate some of the old work, it will take a longer time to do the work.

WANTS STATE'S PROPERTY.

Chief Joyner Is Now After a Lot in Front of New No. 8 Engine House.

Our Buyers

Have been in the eastern markets for the past two weeks, and it is needless to say that attractive values in all the latest things will great your pleasure at this store.

Our Buyers—
O. T. C. C. O.
Any Other But
For Cash Only.

Model Taylor's,
Patterns
150 each 240 MARIETTA ST.

THE VOTE TO DATE FOR MOST POPULAR SCHOOL

3,005 VOTES CAST YESTERDAY—TOTAL 86,910

Calhoun Street Goes Into First Place, Walker Street Gets Second and Crew Goes to Third, With Only 499 Votes Between Them All.

The apparently tireless workers for the Crew Street School took a day off yesterday, and this fact, coupled with the heavy plunging on Calhoun Street and Walker Street, led to an all-round change in the positions of the leaders. Calhoun swept into first place and Walker into second, Crew dropping to third. But the most remarkable feature of the shake-up is that it has brought all three of the leaders even closer together than they ever were before. Yesterday less than a thousand votes separated them—today it is less than five hundred. The total vote received yesterday was 3,005, which makes a grand total to date of 86,910.

The vote at midnight last night stood:

THE VOTE TO DATE.

Calhoun Street	20,092
Walker Street	19,780
Crew Street	19,593
Fair Street	7,209
Marietta Street	5,891
Boys' Night	3,497
Boys' High	3,403
Boulevard	2,116

FOR THE PRIZE BICYCLES.

In spite of the tremendous and constantly increasing interest shown by the public in the contest for Atlanta's Most Popular Public School attention is being attracted more and more every day to the contest for Atlanta's Most Popular Scholars. The voting yesterday resulted in no change except a slight advance in favor of Maud Collins, who is now pressing Ora Hilburn hard for second honors on the girls' side. The vote stands:

BOYS.

Walter Echols	16,274
Edmond Riordan	12,593
Walter B. Reeves	2,816
Philip P. Betea	1,656
Arnold Kessell	478
J. Howard Davis	449
Alvin Belleisle	393
Claude Baker	377
Charlie Thomas	353
Ben Belagur	307
Berry Johnson	304
Judge Conley	304
Frank Eskridge	228
Perry Schermerhorn	226
Paul Williamson	211
Geo. T. Lewis, Jr.	197
Edward Scott	190
DeWitt Tildon	178
Will R. Brown	159
Sidney Evans	127
William Pope	96
William B. Atkinson	94
Inman Raughton	74
Hugo Winkler	73
John House	69

GIRLS.

May Asbury	9,151
Ora Hilburn	7,479
Maud Collins	7,271
Clara Freeman	4,066
Carrie Baylor	2,697
Etzel Sampier	875
Gertrude Alexander	770
Pearl Blasingame	751
Daisy Harris	669
Derrelle Horsey	401
Ruby Fulton	397
Flyrtle Wood	310
Cora Reynolds	241
Mattie Dickerson	228
Sadie Miller	205
Norma Pritchard	17

SPORTS

CREEDON'S VICTORY

The Australian Beats the Negro Charley Strong in Four Rounds.

ARENA ATHLETIC CLUB OPENS

Some Fast Bouts and Lively Betting Among the Large Crowd of Spectators.

ONE BOUT STOPPED BY POLICE

Other Events Were the Hot Fight Between Tom Carter and Charley Parker, in Which the Former Won, and the Fight in Which Joe Murphy Proved Too Much for Jack Hannigan.

New York, March 24.—Dan Creedon, of Australia, knocked out Charley Strong of Newark, in four rounds at the New Arena Athletic Club last night. The fight was a one-sided affair from the very start, and the large crowd was more than surprised at the quick result. Creedon showed in great form and was faster, stronger and hit harder than in any of his previous engagements in this vicinity. He had Strong going in the third round. Strong was outclassed and failed to land an effective blow on the Australian during the fight, while Creedon's left split the Newark man's lips and had the blood pouring from his nostrils after the second round. Considerable money changed hands on the result, and Creedon's friends stated that he would challenge Peter Maher.

The club was packed to the doors with one of the most representative crowds of sports seen at a fight in many months, when the stars of the night were summoned to prepare for their contest. While awaiting their appearance in the ring considerable betting was indulged in on the result. It was even money and take your pick, but Strong had more followers on account of his well-known punching qualities and ability to take severe punishment.

After a delay of some minutes cheers announced the coming of the pugilists.

Creedon was the first to show, enveloped in a huge bath robe, indicative of all the colors of a rainbow, and followed by Tom Tracy, Jim Ryan and Benny Murphy. Strong followed closely behind the Australian, his black plate showing resplendent beneath the glare of the electric lights, while his retinue, consisting of Joe Connolly, Ed Schroeder and Dave Leahy, was close up, with pails and sponges.

The pugilists were given an ovation by the spectators as they took their corners and stripped for the fray. After the gloves were adjusted Referee Walter Debaun called both men to the center and instructed them as to rules. To the great surprise of the crowd Creedon appeared to be the heavier man.

After the boxers returned to their corners the announcement was made that the bout was for twenty rounds, and time was called for the first round at exactly 10:40.

Round 1.—There was a bit of feinting. When Strong landed a good left on the ribs, but was countered hard by Creedon with his left, and repeated twice again on the jaw and wind. Strong made two wild lunges with his right, which landed hard on the wind. Creedon hopped in with a straight left on the mouth that sent Strong down. This was followed with two good body punches, while Strong fanned the air with both hands. Creedon was punching the Newark's man's body at the end of the round with great effect.

Round 2.—Strong was first to lead with a light left, but Creedon planted a smasher that almost doubled Strong up. Strong pushed in two lefts on the fact, Dan retaliating with right and left on face and neck. Both countered hard on the wind and Strong got home again on the jaw with his left. Creedon hooked two beauties with his left on Strong's jaw and found the wind very hard.

WEATHER REPORT: Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 3 a.m., March 24, 1897.

while the referee counted off the ten seconds, after which Creedon was declared the winner and Strong was half dragged and half carried to his corner by his seconds. Time of round, 2 minutes and 18 seconds.

There was an unnecessary delay before the preliminaries were announced and the crowd hissed and booted until the first pair jumped over the ropes at 9:30 o'clock. They were Charley Peaker, of Newark, and Tom Carter, of California, two 128-pounders. They were announced to box ten rounds, but Carter punched his man well and had him practically knocked out in the sixth

round.

Prince Says He Has Booked Some Record Breakers for His Big Coliseum Circuit.

EARL KISER ONE OF THE FASTEST

Prince Gives a List of the Men Who Will Ride the Circuit—He Is Making a Final Tour Before Starting the Races—Atlanta Track Is Ready.

Jack Prince, manager of the southern circuit of bicycle coliseums, arrived in the city this morning to arrange matters for the coming races to be held in Atlanta. He will only be here until tomorrow morning, when he leaves for Montgomery, where he will arrange for the meet there.

Prince is very much enthused over his work and promises to make the circuit a howling success.

The schedule has all been arranged, and the races will begin with a whirl in Memphis on the 23rd day of April. There will be two days of racing at each town, and one of rest.

The schedule for the first circuit is as follows: April 23 and 24 at Memphis; April 25 and 26 at Nashville; April 27 and 28 at Chattanooga; April 29 and 30 at Atlanta; April 31 and 1st at Montgomery. At the conclusion of this circuit they will start at Memphis and go through the same schedule.

There are \$40,000 in prizes that will be given to the winners of the races at these meets.

A special prize of \$1,000 has been offered for the winner of the championship of the circuit.

\$200 to the first man, \$250 to the second and \$350 to the third. This will keep them all at their best, and the people will see the fastest riding in the world.

CRACK RIDERS ARE COMING.

Among the fast men who will take part in these races will be found the following crack men.

John Lawson, of Chicago, the terrible Swede; Henry Bradis, of Chicago, the five-mile champion of America; L. C. Morris, Hal Wining, Joseph Stenson, Frank Denzen, of Omaha, champion of Nebraska; Williamson, champion of Texas; Harold Jack Conkner, J. Eaton, of Elizabeth, N. J., champion indoor rider of the world; Mac Farlane, Orlando Stephens, W. Baker, Otto Ziegler, Charles Wells, Bob Walther, of Atlanta; Nat and Tom Butler, of Boston; Earl Stockings, Ben Stowers, Morris Raines, Zack Oliver and a number of others.

Among these riders are some of the fastest in the world. Prince said this morning that he would not be at all surprised to see most of the standing world records smashed into splinters.

In speaking of the fast men he said:

"You may talk about fast men and all that, but I predict that your Atlanta kid, Bob Walther, will be on the top mark for that championship."

"I would be willing to bet that with good fast pace setting, Bob could make a mile on one of our tracks in 1 minute and 50 seconds."

"Why Bob licked Arthur Gardner, one of the fastest men in the country, in New Orleans, and run in six inches of J. Eaton, the champion indoor rider of the world."

"Tell you, keep your eye on Bob."

The arrangements that have been made for the coming races are the best that could be had, and the success of the circuit is certain.

The men have engaged a special baggage car to carry their trunks and wheels, and will travel in the best of style and luxury.

Prince said this morning that it would be a common thing to see a mile made in less than two minutes. This is fast riding, and will no doubt be the talk of the south as soon as the circuit begins.

The management of the Atlanta team has done everything in its power to make the season as successful as possible, and the success of the season now rests in the hands of the public.

A large crowd will be out to see the boys line up for the first time, and some old-time rooting will be heard as the umpire calls "play ball."

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AUGUST 24.—The Atlanta team

WOMEN AND SOCIETY

Interesting Report of Board of Missions.

Yesterday morning at the First Methodist church the board of city missions held its regular monthly meeting.

This board represents the Methodist women of Atlanta, who do the mission and Parsonage Aid Society work, and this includes almost every kind of missionary work. It is composed of twelve women, representing the eleven Methodist churches of the city. The board has been organized about two years and has had through the usual fortuitous and unfortunate experiences of a new organization until now it is firmly established and is doing most efficient work. Mrs. C. E. Moore, who is now working as city missionary under the direction of the board, was its first president, and a very faithful one. Mrs. John A. Miller was the next president, and since two successive terms during the most trying period of the board's existence, the success of the work is an ample testimonial of her efficiency and zeal. The present officers are: President, Mrs. James, of the Park Street church; vice president, Mrs. R. P. Milam, of the First Methodist church; secretary, Mrs. D. G. Wyllie, also of the First church. Mr. T. R. Kendall holds the correspondence of corresponding secretaries, and is said to be the members to be the very soul of the work, as all who know her will readily understand.

The meeting yesterday was well attended and very interesting. Mrs. James presided.

After the usual business, as bearing report from the societies of the Methodist churches from communion and collection the dues, etc., the president introduced Miss Emily Allen to the assemblage. The presence of Miss Allen was of importance and interest as she is the president of the Parsonage and Home Mission Society of the North Georgia Conference. She is from Ellijay. Her appearance is that of an earnest, thoughtful woman, and the address she made was considered the moment. Her fluent speech and ready thought betrayed the mind and heart thoroughly saturated with the spirit of Christian charity and Christian usefulness.

Among other things Miss Allen said she was endeavoring to have room made in the Woolf record books for a statement of the work of this society. A great deal of money is gathered by the work and turned over to missions work and no one knows whence it comes. This statement should be incorporated in the records as a matter of common justice.

After speaking of local business matters Miss Allen drifted into general remarks about the work and grew very much enthused as she spoke of its helpfulness and the Christian spirit animating it. She said:

"I do not know what the world is doing for us, but we are doing for the world. We are working for the Lord. He leads us, and we should strive only to accomplish as much work as we can, because that is what He did."

Miss Allen then went on to say she was sure God was pleased when He looked down upon Edison in his laboratory taking the crude forces of nature and turning them into the channels of science to benefit mankind. Edison was striving to make intelligently the gifts of God; to turn the wonderful electric light into a comfort and blessing to mankind. The speaker then referred to the wonderful spiritual light God had sent into the world, and spoke of the necessity of its being made to shine into the dark, desolate places of earth to warm and comfort the world.

Afterwards Miss Allen's address was very beautiful and touching.

Mrs. James, in behalf of the board, expressed thanks for it.

Miss Tucker, the city missionary, made a report which was a revelation of great success in the rescue work. She has just returned from Macon, where she has been laboring to establish on a practical basis the parsonage and home mission work.

Mrs. T. R. Kendall then made a talk on the missionary work that was more than impressive in its earnestness. She advocates the doing of a great deal of missionary work among the foreigners who come to America, and her ideas on the subject are extremely sensible. She says that America is the missionary training school for the world, and that we should make the demonstrations of her citizenship. The population of this country is made up of twenty-five different nations; people from the whole world. The idea is that we can reach every nation through its representatives in our own country. The Methodist church has been sending missionaries to China for fifty years past, and now there are thousands of Chinese who have been won to the gospel. The cost of this work has been compared to 8 cents per capita given by the church of other countries. Naturally this is another indication of America's pre-eminent mission in this work.

Mrs. Kendall's talk was a very practical and inspiring one. After a few minor business details were attended to, the board adjourned.

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Household Hints.

Even at this time of year it is sometimes necessary to shut up a house for a few weeks, and during this time nothing is more apt to suffer from the want of fire than the oil lamp. To prevent the lamp being extinguished by the simple and pleasant precaution of dropping oil of lavender here and there on the bookshelves. If there has been much wet weather it is well to have in mind, even when the family are at home.

If the juice of a lemon or any acid fruit has taken the color from gown or apron it may be restored by touching the spot with household ammonia. If the like has caused the same trouble, touch with vinegar and all will be well.

The dripping from elevated roads, shop awnings, etc., has caused a great deal of trouble and during this time, and many a spot has been found on velvet that will not "out" by ordinary means, and more readily than the one which caused Lady Macbeth so much trouble. To raise the pile and make old velvet look like new, put a wet cloth four double across an inverted apron, lay the velvet on this the wrong side next the cloth, so briskly as the steam penetrates through, keep the piece moving and brush against the pile, the result will be wonderful.

Never throw away rose leaves, for after they are no longer gladden the eye there is still perfume left. To conserve this sweet odor hang the handkerchief over a mere song and will take well on a bamboo table.

Any garment for a child is popular and little pantaloons will sell splendidly, as will them into the oil and after it has stood

for twenty-four hours strain through a bit of cheese cloth and return to the jar. Repeat this process until the oil is thoroughly perfumed with the volatile principle of the flowers. When the oil is made it may be made by adding to the scented oil equal parts of pure rectified spirits; shake every day for a fortnight and it is ready for use.

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Getting Ready for Easter

Although the March winds are blowing, the thoughts of woman kind are turned ahead to the days when pretty spring dresses will be seen—now not, so far off. Easter will give permission for them to come forth.

Irish poplin will be a very popular material this spring. It is so desirable for all occasions—and makes over so well afterwards. Frosted gray is again the fash-

most women hate to work the buttonholes. Another thing that might be suggested is the making of those dainty little seamless corset waist, that knot on the bosom in artistic ends. They can be made of lawn and lace and ribbon for about 50 cents and will easily sell for \$1.

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Some Spring Hats.

A beautiful hat to be worn at Easter by a well-known young matron on Peachtree street is a roughly-woven straw of heliotrope purple, trimmed with a heavy wreath of violets and green leaves. There is a large cluster of pale lavender quills at the back and a large American beauty sat pom-pom in the front.

Another hat equally as becoming, to be worn by a handsome black-eyed woman, is a straw covered with brown chiffon, shirred in small lines. The hat is wreathed with violets and a tall, heavy foliage of pink roses rear at the side in a pyramid.

Perhaps the prettiest chapeau seen at the opening is a rough straw of old rose with square flat crown. The left side is trimmed with a black ribbon, the right with a white, while the back has a tall effective bow of green and black velvet standing perpendicular from a handsome ornament of jewels.

This same display of spring millinery shows a large red straw hat with an abundance of red poppies on the crown.

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A Pretty Troussseau.

A bridal trousseau just completed by a well-known French woman for a soon-to-be bride in the city shows a style that is in vogue in Paris, anything ever fashioned in this town. The foundation of the gown is rose colored silk. Over the slip of this gown is a greenade of cream pale green, black and pink small plaid. The hem is finished with three tiny pink silk frills, over which fall three tiny frills of pale green, black and pink with black velvet. The bodice is a creation of mysterious wrinkles and fluffs of liberty silk and black velvet rosettes.

The highest art, however, finds its fullness in the bridal gown, which is made of white brocade, cut like a square, the throat and long of sleeves. The bodice has a fence rail trimming of white velvet edged with hundreds of white chiffon rose petals, and comes from the back under the arms, forming a bolero in the front that reveals a pouting vest of pink velvet.

The black-and-pink taffeta has a front of lace satin covered with pink chiffon embroidered with white.

The traveling gown is of tan and green mixture and has two panels of green velvet reaching to the knee on the front seam. A lace border and black braids coming around the hem outlined in black, and above the braids is a narrow soutache sewn on in pretty design. The bodice has a quaint little tunic jacket peeping from the ears of the pounce, and the vest of yellow cloth is heavily braided with black.

One of the incoming Easter gowns has very broad laps of gray silk covered with broad bands of tan lace. A little folded cape of black satin is worn over the shoulders, and the skirt is trimmed with ruffles of gray silk. Pink taffeta is used for skirt lining, for the lining of lapels and for the flowers upon the hat.

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Events of the Week.

A reception will be held in the steward's room of Trinity church tomorrow after 3 o'clock, where the members of the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be present to meet Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

At 8 o'clock in the evening Mrs. Stevens will make an address in Trinity church. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to be present.

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Mrs. Ruth McElroy Stuart could not reach the city today, and the reception at W. G. Raoul's will not be given this afternoon. She will arrive tomorrow morning and will give her reading tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the Young Men's Christian Association hall.

Tomorrow evening at the residence of General C. A. Evans, a musical will be given for the benefit of the Girls' Night school by Miss Mary Burt Howard and a committee of young ladies interested in this charity. A very interesting programme has been arranged and a large audience is expected to be present.

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At 8 o'clock in the evening Mrs. Jefferson will make an address in Trinity church. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to be present.

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Mr. Ruth McElroy Stuart could not reach the city today, and the reception at W. G. Raoul's will not be given this afternoon. She will arrive tomorrow morning and will give her reading tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the Young Men's Christian Association hall.

Girdles are made to match the stripes in tan cloth. The best ones are "slimming" the figure most, are of glossy black ribbon. The girdle fastens at the back with invisible hook and eyes. For the street the best dressed women have a small bolero of cloth which they slip over the little shirt waist.

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The newest waist are made with stripes running across. This gives a good breadth to the bust and a fine width to the sleeves. The prevalent and prettiest way of finishing a shirt waist is to tuck it from wrist to elbow, laying the tucked cloth over the waist. The newest waist girdle is more becoming than a belt. The girdle is made of many strands of ribbon fastened over a whalebone foundation and finished with small satin bows. A very large, flat necklace of black silk is also worn by the most modish of women.

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SPECULATIVES SLUMP; AN IDEAL BEAR DAY

Cotton More Active and Lower--Stocks Decidedly Lower With Trade Good--Wheat Tails on and Closes Lower.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Following are the net receipts at the ports today compared with the same day last year:

	1897	1896
Galveston	1,504	2,017
New Orleans	5,397	5,500
Mobile	593	178
Savannah	496	820
Charleston	50	150
Montgomery	361	385
Baltimore	331	1,000
Houston	778	1,774
Memphis	251	248
Average	1,000	1,000

Estimated receipts at the ports today 11,200 bales, against 11,200 last year and 12,456 in 1896.

Estimated receipts at New Orleans tomorrow 3,000 to 2,500 bales, against 2,800 last year and 5,647 in 1896.

The Liverpool Market.

Liverpool, March 24--12:15 p. m.--Uplands low, middling clause March delivery 3 60-64; uplands low, middling clause, March and April delivery 3 60-64; April and May delivery 3 52-64; November and December delivery 3 45-64.

Liverpool, March 24--4 p. m.--Uplands low, middling clause March delivery 3 60-64; sellers; March and April delivery 3 60-64; sellers; April and May delivery 3 52-64; sellers; June and July delivery 3 45-64; sellers; July and August delivery 3 60-64; sellers; August and September delivery 3 52-64; buyers; September and October delivery 3 52-64; sellers; October and November delivery 3 45-64; sellers; November and December delivery 3 45-64; sellers; future closed quiet and steady.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Noon Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, March 24--Cable advices from Liverpool this morning indicates very little change in that market, the usual dullness prevailing. Spot sales 8,000 bales; middling uplands 4d. The close was quiet but steady, with a gain of 1/4 in fall months; balance unchanged from yesterday's close.

New York opened quiet, May selling at 7.05 on opening call, but at this price there was some selling supposed to be for New York account, and May gradually declined 4.40, to 6.68, and closed at 6.68, which will sell quite freely, supposed to be for German firms. The market declined rapidly, May touching 6.66. At this point buying orders checked the decline and at noon May was 6.68; market steady.

Estimated port receipts today 8,000, against 11,200 last year. New Orleans expects to receive 3,000 to 3,500 bales, and 12,456 in 1896. Houston 900 to 1,000, against 1,668 and 2,262 in 1896. New York spots 7.5-10. Heister reports semi-weekly receipts 9,963, against 14,410 and 34,825.

Weather indications were more favorable today, which encouraged the bear element. It requires very little pressure, either way, to affect the market, owing to extreme dullness.

New York Cotton Quotations.

	Yest. Today's 2 p. m.	Close, Open, N.Y.
March	7.01-02	7.01 6.95
April	7.01-02	7.02 6.93
May	7.03-06	7.06 6.98
June	7.03-06	7.06 6.98
July	7.13-14	7.14 7.05
August	7.13-14	7.14 7.05
September	6.88-89	6.88 6.89
October	6.88-89	6.88 6.89
November	6.77-78	6.77 6.83
December	6.80	6.72

Today's High, Low.

New York Stock Quotations.

Yest. Today's 2 p. m.

Close, Open, N.Y.

March 24

April 25

May 22

June 19

July 16

August 13

September 10

October 8

November 5

December 3

Market steady. Sales 114,800.

New York Stock Quotations.

Yest. Today's 2 p. m.

Close, Open, N.Y.

March 24

April 25

May 22

June 19

July 16

August 13

September 10

October 8

November 5

December 3

Market steady. Sales 114,800.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Following is the range of the leading futures in Chicago today:

Wheat--Open, High, Low, Close.

May 17.50 17.50 17.50 17.50

July 17.50 17.50 17.50 17.50

September 16.50 16.50 16.50 16.50

October 16.50 16.50 16.50 16.50

December 16.50 16.50 16.50 16.50

Barley 16.50 16.50 16.50 16.50

Flaxseed 16.50 16.50 16.50 16.50